

Algeria	6.00	De. Int.	1.35	U.S.	38.00	Norway	6.00	N.M.	
Australia	17.50	Italy	1.20	Live	0.70	Portugal	40	Esc.	
Belgium	0.650	De. Int.	1.35	U.S.	38.00	Spain	16.00	Esc.	
Canada	1.10	U.S.	38.00	Norway	6.00	Sweden	6.00	S.K.	
France	1.20	Live	0.70	Portugal	40	Switzerland	22.00	S.F.	
Germany	1.20	Live	0.70	Portugal	40	Taiwan	1.50	De.	
Greece	1.20	Live	0.70	Portugal	40	Thailand	1.50	De.	
India	1.20	Live	0.70	Portugal	40	U.K.	1.50	De.	
Japan	1.20	Live	0.70	Portugal	40	U.S.	38.00	Norway	6.00
South Africa	1.20	Live	0.70	Portugal	40	U.S.	38.00	Norway	6.00
U.S.	38.00	Norway	6.00	N.M.		U.S.	38.00	Norway	6.00

Reagan to Be More Flexible in Talks on Strategic Arms

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Bolstered by a political solidarity of the Williamsburg summit meeting, the Reagan administration has signaled its intention to revise its proposal to the Soviet Union for cuts in strategic nuclear arms.

Officials said there was disagreement between the State Department and the Defense Department over the revisions in the U.S. position at the talks in Geneva on reducing strategic, or long-range, weapons.

President Ronald Reagan has scheduled a National Security Council meeting Tuesday to review the issue.

Mr. Reagan met Wednesday for minutes with Edward L. Rowny, a strategic arms negotiator, who said that the president had asked to get my views on what changes he should make to my instructions.

Mr. Rowny, affirming Mr. Reagan's desire for an agreement, said, "The president instructed me to examine all Soviet proposals seriously and to be flexible in our responses wherever this would be consistent with our overall objectives."

The administration is reported to have determined to follow up on its promise to members of Congress to revise the U.S. stance on strategic arms reduction in return for the

land and on submarines compared with 2,343 for the Soviet Union.

The Defense Department and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency reportedly favor the recommendation of the recent bipartisan Commission on Strategic Forces, headed by Brent Scowcroft, a retired air force general. It recommended eliminating such limits entirely to permit development and deployment of a new single-warhead missile. The idea was to move both sides away from multi-warhead missiles, the most threatening weapons in their arsenals.

Officials reported a much more marked internal disagreement over whether the revised U.S. proposal should seek to force dramatic reductions in medium and heavy Soviet missiles by requiring Moscow to reduce the throw-weight of its nuclear missiles to parity with the United States.

Moscow now has a 3-to-1 advantage in throw-weight, or the weight of warheads that one country's missiles can launch against an adversary. Originally, the American side proposed a throw-weight limit as part of the second phase of an arms agreement.



Salvadoran troops at San Francisco Gotera lifted a wounded soldier into a helicopter for evacuation to San Salvador. The soldier was injured in fighting with leftist guerrillas.

Reagan to Send Military Doctors To Train and Treat Salvadorans

By David Hoffman and Joanne Omang
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan is preparing to inform Congress of plans to send 20 U.S. military physicians to El Salvador, administration officials said.

Mr. Reagan has also decided to replace the U.S. ambassador to Guatemala and Costa Rica, who are due for regular rotation from their posts, the officials said.

The official said the idea of sending a medical unit to El Salvador was developed in talks with some "more liberal members of Congress."

Earlier Wednesday, Mr. Reagan insisted, for the second time in two days, that no change was planned in administration policy in Central America. He was responding to reports that White House officials planned to take a tougher approach to Central America after the removal last week of Thomas O. Enders as assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs and the expected replacement of Deane R. Hinton as ambassador to El Salvador.

Mr. Enders is being succeeded by Langhorne A. Motley, now U.S. ambassador to Brazil. Secretary of State George P. Shultz announced Thursday that Mr. Hinton would be replaced by Thomas R. Pickering, now the U.S. ambassador to Nigeria.

A White House official said that it is only "coincidental" that Mr. Reagan is replacing the U.S. ambassadors to Guatemala and Costa Rica at the same time that Mr. Hinton and Mr. Enders are leaving their posts. The official said that the changes "would be coincidental rather than part of a shake-up."

Francis J. McNeil in Costa Rica and Frederic L. Chapin in Guatemala, are due for rotation.

Another White House official said it is still possible, however, that the shifts may be related to a broader effort to install new personnel to carry out U.S. policy in Central America.

Also on Wednesday, former Senator Richard B. Stone of Florida was sworn in as special envoy to Central America. He left Thursday on a 12-day visit to the region.

Execution Charges Denied

Joaquin Villalobos, a senior but-terfly commander of Salvadoran guerrillas, denied Wednesday allegations by the United States that 42 Salvadoran soldiers who surrendered after a battle May 25 had been summarily executed, the Los Angeles Times reported from San Salvador.

Captured soldiers are disarmed and released as a matter of policy, the rebel leader said.

The allegation had been made in a cable from the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador that was released Tuesday in Washington.

Andropov, Harriman Discuss U.S. Strains

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — At his second meeting with an American since becoming Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov said Thursday that the Soviet Union had a "sincere and fervent desire" to establish normal relations with the United States.

He said it was "ready and interested to search for joint initiatives" to that end.

However, at a meeting with W. Averell Harriman, a former New York governor and ambassador to the Soviet Union, Mr. Andropov said that it was the fault of the Reagan administration that a situation had developed that, as he put it, "cannot but give rise to alarm."

The Soviet leader's remarks were reported partly by Tass, the official news agency, and partly in a carefully drafted statement issued by Mr. Harriman, who came here specifically to see Mr. Andropov.

Mr. Andropov appeared for an hour to what he called "a policy aimed at gaining military superiority over the Soviet Union and dictating to it" and a return to peaceful coexistence. He said that Soviet policy aimed at "good-neighborly relations" with the United States, and that Americans and Russians, as well as people elsewhere, would benefit from this.

avoided in the published text of Mr. Andropov's comments today.

Mr. Harriman, who is 91 years old, has been a frequent visitor to the Soviet Union since he was President Franklin D. Roosevelt's wartime ambassador here, and he has met every Soviet leader except Leonid Brezhnev.

At a news conference, he said that his 80-minute discussion with Mr. Andropov, at the Soviet leader's office in the headquarters of the Communist Party's Central Committee, had concentrated on the general state of Soviet-American relations and had not included detailed exchanges on nuclear arms or on any other issue.

He met with U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz before coming here, but he said he had carried no confidential messages from the administration and was not returning with any from Mr. Andropov.

Mr. Harriman's statement, which referred to the possibility of joint steps to ease tensions, it had been cleared with Soviet officials.

It was the first time Mr. Andropov had met with an American since meeting with Vice President George Bush when Mr. Bush led the U.S. delegation to the funeral of Mr. Andropov's predecessor, Leonid I. Brezhnev, last November.

INSIDE

■ Summary of a different sort is celebrated in Wales by members of the team that conquered Everest in 1953. Page 2.

■ Prince Charles of Belgium, who ruled the nation as prince regent at the end of World War II, has died. Page 4.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ Brazil treads a thin line between economic austerity and social unrest. Page 13.

SPORTS

■ Chris Evert Lloyd, the four-time champion, and Mima Jaušovec reach the final of the French Open tennis championships. Page 19.

WEEKEND

■ The ship, or dirigible, is an idea whose time has come again. Mary Blume explains why. Page 77.

TOMORROW

■ Yes, Switzerland does have a fleet. Mavis Guinard takes a look at the landlocked nation's long maritime tradition.

Reagan Chooses Envoy in Nigeria As New Ambassador to El Salvador

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan intends to nominate Thomas R. Pickering, the U.S. ambassador to Nigeria, to replace Deane R. Hinton as ambassador to El Salvador, Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Thursday.

Mr. Shultz described Mr. Pickering, a former ambassador to Jordan, as an "absolutely outstanding person" who is "quick, hardheaded and has broad experience."

Mr. Pickering was present for the announcement in the State Department briefing room, but Mr. Shultz declined to permit him to answer questions, explaining that it would be inappropriate for him to do so before his confirmation by the Senate.

The secretary of state said that Mr. Hinton "literally has been on the front lines" in El Salvador and deserved a rest after two difficult years there.



STEPPED UP SECURITY — A member of Peru's Civil Guard checks identification papers as a bus from Lima into the Andes reaches a roadblock at the town of Matucana. Hundreds of Peruvians have been arrested since emergency powers were declared to combat attacks by the Shining Path guerrilla movement. Page 3.

Book Asserts Kissinger Divided Political Loyalty in 1968

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Henry A. Kissinger is described in a new book as so eager to have a high office in government that he offered confidential advice to both the Democrats and the Republicans during the 1968 presidential campaign.

After Nelson A. Rockefeller, for whom Mr. Kissinger worked, lost the Republican nomination that July to Richard M. Nixon, Mr. Kissinger — later to become Mr. Nixon's national security adviser and secretary of state — offered to share Mr. Rockefeller's derogatory files on Mr. Nixon with Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, the front-running Democratic candidate, according to Seymour M. Hersh in his book, "The Price of Power: Kissinger in the Nixon White House."

Mr. Hersh says the offer was made to Zbigniew Brzezinski, then a Humphrey adviser and later President Jimmy Carter's national security adviser. But in September, after Mr. Humphrey had won the Democratic nomination and Mr. Nixon had become the clear favorite in the polls, Mr. Kissinger telephoned Richard V. Allen, Mr. Nixon's foreign policy adviser, offering to provide inside information through his friends and associates in the Johnson administration on what was happening in the secret Vietnam negotiations in Paris.

Mr. Nixon reported in his own memoirs that Mr. Kissinger had provided him with "information about the bombing halt," and that this was a factor in his decision to offer him the job of national security adviser, but Mr. Kissinger's contacts with the Humphrey camp were not widely known.

Mr. Hersh quotes Ted Van Dyke, an aide to Mr. Humphrey, as saying that in late October, when Mr. Humphrey started to rise in the polls, and at the same

time he was aiding the Nixon camp, Mr. Kissinger wrote a letter to Mr. Humphrey criticizing Mr. Nixon and offering his services.

"I wasn't angry at him," Mr. Van Dyke is quoted as saying. "I remember Henry as being a both-sides-of-the-street kind of guy."

The book provides an unflattering portrayal of Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Nixon in action during the first four years of their administration. It draws on previously published memoirs by Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger, as well as other books and about 1,000 interviews that Mr. Hersh said he conducted over four years.

In the book Mr. Hersh says that Morarji R. Desai, a prominent Indian political figure who became prime minister in 1977, was a paid informer for the Central Intelligence Agency after his falling out with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in 1967, according to "former American intelligence officials." Mr. Hersh says those intelligence officials "recalled" that Mr. Desai was paid \$20,000 yearly during the Johnson administration and possibly into the Nixon administration.

Mr. Desai is described as the source for the administration's assertion that Mrs. Gandhi was planning to conquer West Pakistan in 1971 after successfully defeating Pakistani troops in East Pakistan and creating the state of Bangladesh, a war over which Washington sternly criticized India.

As part of an effort to force an end to the Vietnam War in 1969, Mr. Hersh says, Mr. Nixon planned an ultimatum — previously divulged by Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger in their memoirs — that unless Hanoi negotiated seriously by Nov. 1, the anniversary of the bombing halt, there would be serious military consequences.

Mr. Hersh says that among the contingencies not revealed previously that were discussed by Mr. Kissinger's staff was the detonation of a nuclear device to block roads from China to North Vietnam. He also says that the Strategic Air Command was put on an

unpublished 29-day combat alert in October 1969 but that in the end nothing came of the planning. In his own memoirs, Mr. Kissinger said that Mr. Nixon "never pursued the threat seriously."

Much of Mr. Hersh's book is taken up with discussion of the personal strains within the Nixon administration, including the well-known efforts of Mr. Kissinger to undercut the effectiveness of both Secretary of State William P. Rogers and Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird.

Mr. Hersh, a former reporter for The New York Times, blamed the failure of Mr. Rogers's Middle East peacemaking efforts in 1969-71 on Mr. Kissinger's "spite" in refusing to cooperate with Mr. Rogers.

The Hersh account gives only passing credit to the Nixon administration for its opening to China, the conclusion of strategic arms accords and the ending of the U.S. involvement in Vietnam. It focuses heavily on the tensions and animosities inside the administration.

Mr. Hersh says that neither Mr. Nixon nor Mr. Kissinger would consent to his repeated requests for interviews in preparing the book.

He says that Mr. Kissinger, in sharing confidential information with the Nixon camp, "would have astonished his friends in the Paris delegation who continued to trust him in the weeks before the elections as part of the team seeking a settlement of the Vietnam War."

Mr. Hersh writes that John N. Mitchell, Mr. Nixon's campaign manager, said: "Henry's information was basic. We were getting all our information from him."

Mr. Kissinger, in his memoirs on that period, said that he returned to Harvard, where he was a professor, after the Republican convention of 1968. He said that

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



Henry A. Kissinger, right, with President Nixon.

In the Shadow of the Mountain, They Meet 30 Years Later

By Jon Nordheimer
New York Times Service

SNOWDONIA NATIONAL PARK, Wales Men wear out faster than mountains and the party of climbers that picked its way over the misty, treeless ridges of Wales on Sunday afternoon was showing signs of age.

The climbers posed for a group portrait and made biting comparisons with the photograph taken five years ago at their last reunion. Everyone now had gray hair except George Lowe, and he had to brush aside suggestions that the reason resided outside of nature.

Alf Gregory, 69, smoothed his wrinkled face and offered George Band, the "baby" of the group at 54, a view of what advancing years had in store for him. Mr. Band, an oil executive, shot back a feigned look of horror.

Thirty years ago they had gathered for another group portrait at a camp high on Mount Everest after getting word that two of their members, Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay, had become the first to reach the summit. They had reached the highest point on earth on May 29, 1953, and word of the triumph reached London on May 31, the day before the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II.

"We were actually afraid that word would detract from the coronation," said Lord Hunt, leader of the expedition. "We felt it would be appalling if the queen were forced to compete with us for attention."

Indeed, the news of the conquest of Everest coupled with the crowning of a young queen infused Britain with a new confidence after years of depression and war.

Now, British confidence has again sagged. The Falkland Islands

campaign lifted the nation last year, but rising unemployment and a divisive election campaign, combined with the coldest and wettest spring on record, have created gloom in many quarters.

This mood did not invade the reunion of the Everest team during the weekend. The gathering was an annual event until 1963. Then the meetings were suspended until the 20th anniversary in 1973, and have been held every five years since.

Eight members of the original British team of 15 made it to this year's gathering. The two most famous members were absent. Sir Edmund, now 63 and devoting most of his time to raising funds for schools and housing for the Nepalese, and Tenzing Norgay, 69, head of a mountaineering school in India, were in Nepal doing a television documentary.

Three are dead. Tom Bourdillon

and Wilfrid Noyce were killed in separate climbing falls on other mountains. Tom Stobart, the expedition photographer, died of natural causes.

Everest is almost routinely scaled these days. About 100 men and at least three women have made it since 1953. The government of Nepal permits only three expeditions each year or the number reaching the top almost surely would be higher.

The top of Everest had loomed as one of those unreachable goals that challenged human ingenuity and courage. Now men have gotten to the top without the use of bottled oxygen. One climber conquered Everest alone, without a support team hauling supplies and preparing an ascent route.

By comparison, the 1953 British team had 35 Sherpa guides accompanying them and 350 porters, who carried 18 tons of equipment.

Worldwide reaction to the conquest of Everest ushered in a new age of mountaineering by inspiring young people to take up a sport that previously had been associated with the upper classes. Nations and corporations began to finance expeditions.

George Lowe and Edmund Hillary, both New Zealanders, were selected for the Everest team because of their experience in climbing snow and ice. Most of the British experience was in rock climbing.

Sir Edmund got to the summit and was knighted. Mr. Lowe is not Sir George because he and a few others in the team got to within several hundred feet of the 29,000-foot summit but no further once the others planted their feet on the top.

"I am glad I didn't get to the summit," Mr. Lowe said in the manner of a man who has given

something 30 years of thought. "I didn't become a real celebrity like Ed or Tenzing and consequently I've had more control over my life. Ed has never been able to get off the tiger."

Lord Hunt, a former army colonel who was knighted for planning and leading the expedition and has since been made a baron, is still active in British public life. He has involved himself in work with British youth and penal reform and was chairman of the British Parole Board.

He worries that chronic unemployment among young people in the slums of industrial towns is "tearing the fabric" of British society.

"Apathy is the worst problem," he said before setting out with the others for a walk up Snowdon. "There's something in the human breast that needs a challenge, whether it's a job or a mountain."

Polish Activist Says Restoration Of Labor Gains Will Take Years

By Bradley Graham
Washington Post Service

WARSAW — A Polish underground leader says that he expects a long struggle that could take years to restore labor rights even though the underground has been fortified in recent months.

In an interview made available Wednesday, Zbigniew Bujak, the former Solidarity chairman in Warsaw, added that he expected no concrete results from the visit to Poland this month of Pope John Paul II.

Mr. Bujak asserted that the May Day demonstrations provided evidence of a stronger underground. The protests, which drew tens of thousands in 20 Polish cities in the face of police intimidation, reflected improved cooperation between regional underground groups, he said.

He said the underground leadership's unsuccessful call for a general strike on Nov. 10 marked "a crucial point for the union" in that it forced a change of strategy in the direction of less demonstrative activities and a greater focus on the gradual establishment of underground units.

He urged people seeking to found independent unions to think in terms of "years, not weeks or months."

The remarks, Mr. Bujak's first interview in six months, were printed in an edition of the weekly underground paper Tygodnik Mazowiecki dated May 26. Despite his skepticism about the immediate effects of the pope's pilgrimage, he

said it would contribute to a strengthening of society's resistance toward Communist authorities. His statements could help dampen expectations among many Poles who, embittered over the abolition of the Solidarity trade union last year, are hoping the papal trip will bring new advantages quickly.

Other former Solidarity activists have voiced concern in private conversations that contrary to the joyful papal visit in 1979, which lost a sense of nationalism and self-expression that later flowered in the Solidarity movement, this year's pilgrimage could lead to disappointment and an erosion of faith in the pope and the Roman Catholic Church if high expectations go unfulfilled.

"I think anyone who expects tangible results from the visit will probably get nothing out of it," Mr. Bujak said. "It can bring nothing but concrete and one should not even expect this. Simply speaking, in such a situation Communist authorities as a principle make no concessions."

The government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski, while resisting a personal papal appeal to lift martial law and grant a blanket amnesty to political prisoners before the visit, is hoping that the pope will deliver soothing homilies during his stay that will help pacify the country. But Mr. Bujak said he was not afraid that Poles would feel less ready to demonstrate after the pilgrimage.

"The visit will intensify pacifistic tendencies, but this does not mean

weakness in our situation," said the 28-year-old former union official. "To the contrary, it means our strength."

Mr. Bujak is a member of the five-man provisional coordinating committee for Solidarity, the primary group responsible for formulating underground strategy. The committee has called for calm during the papal visit, which is to begin June 16.

Mr. Bujak said he would consider giving up underground activities only if authorities allowed union pluralism, under which workers could choose the type of labor movement they want in Poland.

Although the new trade union law has a provision ending the current one-union-per-factory rule in 1985, the Communist Party's ruling Politburo has ruled out the concept of pluralism, arguing that this was a way for opponents of socialism to try to secure a permanent place in Poland's political system.

In contrast to Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, who also has been urging the authorities to allow a more competitive union movement, Mr. Bujak rejected the suggestion of bargaining with the government, which he said was disintegrating amid internal power struggles.

"The authorities as they now exist are not partners for us," he stated. "The party apparatus is doing its thing, the security apparatus is doing its thing, the administrative and economic apparatus are doing their own thing. Nobody is listening to anyone else."



Cardinal Jozef Glemp

Poles Hear Glemp Assail Police Acts

The Associated Press

WARSAW — Cardinal Jozef Glemp told 25,000 worshippers at an outdoor service Thursday that Communist authorities were beating Polish youths in try to stamp out loyalty "to the forbidden concept of union."

Cardinal Glemp, speaking two weeks before the planned visit of Pope John Paul II, referred specifically to Grzegorz Przemyski, a high school senior who died of massive internal injuries last month after a brief detention by police. His family maintains that Mr. Przemyski was beaten by the police.

"We really hope that the widely known events that led to the death of Grzegorz will not happen again," Cardinal Glemp said in part of his sermon, which was interrupted four times by the enthusiastic crowd.

Also Thursday, the government announced that the pope would meet the head of government, General Wojciech Jaruzelski. The religious affairs minister, Adam Lopatka, said the pope's visit would increase pressure on the United States and its West European allies to abandon their sanctions against Poland.

In his speech, Cardinal Glemp said: "Recently, there have been some painful acts of discrimination against people who remain faithful to the forbidden concept of union. Education by beating, and especially of young people, raises special objections."

At the close of the ceremony, a priest led the throng in "God Watches Over Poland," a 19th-century hymn that implores God to "return a free fatherland" to the Polish people. Most of the singers raised their hands in the V-for-victory sign, the World War II symbol of anti-Nazi resistance that Solidarity adopted.

The government rejected pleas from the pope and the Polish bishops for an amnesty for the hundreds of Solidarity supporters jailed on political charges and the thousands fired from their jobs for union activity. But Mr. Lopatka, in an interview with the journal Polityka, said the pontiff would meet on June 17, the second day of his eight-day visit, with General Jaruzelski, the prime minister and head of the Communist Party.

Mr. Lopatka said they would discuss "international and world issues... and a whole array of problems connected with church-state relations in Poland." He said that Cardinal Glemp and Henryk Jablonski, the chief of state, would also be present.

The interview contained the most candid official statement yet of the government's goals in permitting the papal visit, which had been scheduled for last August but postponed because of unrest.

Mr. Lopatka predicted a "widening of the opening in the blockade implemented by the United States and some other NATO states."

"The visit of the pope, as head of the Vatican state, will make it much more difficult for them to continue this policy, which is unfriendly to us," he said.

Protesters Jailed in U.K.

LONDON — More than 100 anti-nuclear protesters were arrested Thursday at a showdown demonstration at the U.S. airbase at Upper Heyford. The police reported no violence.

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New Sweep by Israelis Is Aimed at Attackers

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — Israeli troops searched cars and travelers and made dozens of arrests in central and southern Lebanon Thursday, trying to curb guerrilla warfare against the Israeli Army.

Traffic backed up at highway checkpoints, and Lebanese radio stations reported more than 110 arrests in Sidon, Tyre, Nabatieh and Qana.

"The reason why we are checking is only for security," said an Israeli military spokesman. "We want to protect the civilian population and our own people, too."

Guerrilla activity has resulted in 139 Israeli deaths and 253 wounded since the cease-fire last summer. There have been eight killed and 133 wounded in the past month.

Most of those arrested were Lebanese. But travelers arriving in Beirut from southern Lebanon said some were Palestinians from refugee camps in Sidon and Tyre. More than 400 women and children in the el-Bass camp in Tyre staged a protest demonstration.

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel said after a meeting with officials of the European Community in Brussels that his government would give Syria time "but won't wait too long" for it to change its "negative attitude" toward the Lebanese-Israeli troop withdrawal agreement and join in a withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon.

Mr. Shamir said Israel was considering "realignment of our lines, the shortening of our lines

and many other changes to serve the cause of peace."

Israeli officials have been saying that if Syria continued to occupy eastern and northern Lebanon, Israeli forces would pull back into southern Lebanon and establish their own security zone there.

Meanwhile, the Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Qadhafi, continued to press the Syrians.

"Under no circumstances should the Syrian Army leave Lebanon," he was quoted as saying at a news conference in Tripoli.

He called for volunteers from throughout the Arab world for a "popular war" against Israel.

PLO Discusses Arafat
Yasser Arafat's top aide admitted Thursday that complaints against the guerrilla chief were "legitimate and solid," while the Palestine Liberation Organization said its central committee members had met to discuss the revolt against his leadership. United Press International reported from Damascus.

"Arafat's faults include non-assertiveness, neglect of collective leadership and consultations," Salah Khalaf told the United Arab Emirates newspaper, Al Khaleej. But he criticized the rebels for their methods.

With the revolt against Mr. Arafat gaining new support among his ex-Fatah guerrillas in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley, the PLO's press agency, WAFA, said "The Fatah central committee held a prolonged meeting for members present in the Bekaa."



HONOR GUARD — The French defense minister, Charles Hernu, shows the way to the visiting Israeli defense minister, Moshe Arens, after he arrived in Paris for talks on military matters, the situation in Lebanon and a tour of the air show at Le Bourget.

Sudan and Egypt Meet At Joint Parliament

By David Lamb
Los Angeles Times Service

CAIRO — The 120-member Nile Valley Parliament ended its first session in Khartoum, Sudan, this week with Egypt and Sudan pledging to work toward continued economic integration and political unity.

Although the six-day session that concluded Tuesday dealt largely with procedural matters, committees were established to consider the use of a common currency, the removal of trade barriers, the exchange of experts in cultural and agricultural fields and the end of laws prohibiting Sudanese from marrying Egyptians.

The parliament, composed of 60 members from each country, has no real power but may eventually be given some legislative authority. The two countries have much in common. Both depend on the Nile River for their water supplies and hold similar, pro-Western views in foreign affairs.

There are major differences, however. Egypt is an Arab, predominantly Islamic country. In Sudan, directly to the south, blacks outnumber Arabs; 73 percent of the people are Moslems and 23 percent animist. The Arabs are politically dominant and control the Khartoum government.

The inauguration of the parliament coincided with the 14th anniversary of the military coup that brought President Gaafar Nimeiri to power in Sudan.

However, the celebrations were marred by a military mutiny in southern Sudan, which General Nimeiri's forces crushed, and by the sinking of an overcrowded Nile steamer shuttling peasants between Egypt and Sudan, in which nearly 300 persons died. Egyptian authorities have announced that the ship's 19-member crew has been arrested on charges of negligence.

President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, who attended a session of the Sudanese Legislature and the opening of the Nile Valley Parliament, said the cooperation between Sudan and Egypt is an important step toward Arab-African unity and urged that the two countries "win the fruits of integration."

Western diplomats are skeptical of the Parliament's ability to achieve much in economic endeavors and view its formation mainly as political. They point out that Egypt and Sudan need huge injections of foreign capital to realize their dreams of industrialization and that foreigners have been leery of investing in both countries.

WORLD BRIEFS

Turks Take Demirel Into Custody

CANAKKALE, Turkey (Reuters) — Former Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel and 14 other politicians ordered detained in Turkey's latest political crackdown were taken into custody Thursday at a military base near this port on the Dardanelles.

The government decreed Tuesday that 16 politicians, including Mr. Demirel, had until Thursday to report to the authorities in Canakkale for detention until after the general elections, which are set for Nov. 6. The decree also abolished the Grand Turkey Party, one of the five political parties that have emerged since the government lifted a ban on politics in April.

The police diverted Mr. Demirel's car to a military base at nearby Zindirbozan, where the politicians are being held. By early evening, all those ordered to report had arrived except Ihsan Sabri Caglayan, a former foreign minister. Mr. Caglayan was visiting the Soviet Union when the decree was issued.

Turkey Ends Operation in Iraq

ANKARA (Reuters) — Turkey ended a thrust into Iraq on Thursday and said a Turkish soldier and a guerrilla had been killed in the operation, which apparently was aimed chiefly at Kurds seeking autonomy.

A Foreign Ministry statement said the last troops had pulled back across the border Thursday morning. Earlier, Turkish officials said the wedding drive had been completed without casualties.

The statement said Armenian militants and others under investigation in Turkey were among those sought in the operation. This appeared to indicate that non-Kurdish militants were in the region. Although neither Turkey nor Iraq, which approved the thrust in advance, has said so, informed sources said the main purpose was to root out Kurdish insurgents.

Carter Assails Reagan on Pollution

WASHINGTON (AP) — Jimmy Carter, the former president, has accused the Reagan administration of the "deliberate, across-the-board abandonment of U.S. leadership" in the global struggle to preserve the environment.

Appearing at a conference sponsored by the Global Tomorrow Coalition, an alliance of 64 national conservation and population-control groups, Mr. Carter called President Ronald Reagan's environmental record "absolutely devastating" and accused the administration of circumventing laws passed to protect the country from air and water pollution and hazardous chemicals.

Mr. Carter singled out decisions to allow export of hazardous chemicals banned in the United States for sale overseas and the refusal to sign the Law of the Sea treaty as examples of the administration's abdication of the traditional U.S. leadership role on environmental matters.

Tentative Accord Set in Portugal

LISBON (Reuters) — Portugal's Social Democrats voted Thursday night in favor of a coalition with the Socialist Party, conditional on renegotiation of certain points in their agreement.

After a two-day meeting, which often appeared likely to frustrate efforts to form a government, the Social Democrats' national council approved the coalition accord by a large majority. But the party sent the Socialists an alternative proposal for the text of an agreement on revision of labor laws.

Social Democratic sources said negotiations with the Socialists to resolve the differences would continue Friday.

U.S. Suspends Cruise Missile Tests

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. Air Force said Thursday it has suspended a series of tests of its air-to-ground cruise missile to investigate problems that developed in two launches.

The temporary suspension will neither affect the continuing deployment of the missile nor the operational status of the Strategic Air Command units now equipped with the missile, the air force said.

The Reagan administration has plans to place about 3,000 cruise missiles on B-52s.

Son Sam Denies Prince's Charge

BANGKOK (Reuters) — Son Sam, prime minister of the Cambodian resistance coalition and leader of the non-Communist faction, disclaimed Thursday any public role in the ouster of the Communist president, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, and said he would do everything possible to keep the anti-Vietnamese alliance intact.

The loose political alliance of political opposites came under fresh strain Wednesday when Prince Sihanouk threatened to resign if Mr. Son Sam did not stop criticizing him.

Meanwhile, Vietnam invaded Cambodia in 1978 and toppled the Chinese-backed King Sihanouk, said it had completed a partial military withdrawal, but the report made no reference to the number of troops involved. An estimated 180,000 Vietnamese troops help protect the Hanoi-backed government.

Black Union in S. African Mines

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — South Africa's mining industry has agreed to recognize a black miners' union for the first time.

A Chamber of Mines source confirmed an agreement had been reached on recognition of the National Union of Mineworkers for some jobs at some mines, but said no statement would be issued until the agreement was signed in the next few days.

"We are not happy with the agreement, but it lets us get our foot in the door," Cyril Ramaphosa, the union's general secretary, said Thursday. Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha's government legalized black unions in late 1979.

French Academy Elects Senghor

PARIS (Reuters) — Former President Leopold Senghor of Senegal and the French anthropologist Jacques Soustelle were elected Friday to the French Academy, the institution whose members are known as the "immortals."

Mr. Senghor, 76, president of Senegal from 1960 to 1980, writes poetry on African themes. His work is considered to have marked a turning point in the literature of the continent.

Mr. Soustelle, 71, lived in exile for seven years after strongly supporting the French presence in Algeria. A specialist in pre-Columbian civilizations, he has led several expeditions to Latin America. The 40-seat French Academy was founded in 1635 to unify and protect the French language.

Israel Meets U.S. Request on Nazis

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — Responding affirmatively to a U.S. request, Israel has informed the United States of its readiness to prosecute suspected former Nazis deported from the United States if there is sufficient evidence to convict them, Israeli Justice Ministry officials said Thursday.

The officials said, however, that discussions between the two countries were being held up because of a diplomatic dispute over the status of Arab East Jerusalem, annexed by Israel and made part of its capital under a law passed in 1980.

Israel and the United States have been discussing the case of Archbishop Valerian Tifla, a Romanian who was deprived of his U.S. citizenship and ordered deported by a court in Detroit in October for lying about his past to immigration officials when he entered the United States in 1930.

Dioxin Found at New Jersey Site

NEWARK, New Jersey (AP) — Large quantities of the toxic chemical dioxin have been discovered in the ground near a closed plant here, state officials announced Thursday.

Carl Golden, a spokesman for Governor Thomas H. Kean, said the site formerly operated by Diamond Alkali, a producer of herbicides, is in the Ironbound section of the state's largest city.

He said there were five buildings and an unknown number of storage tanks on the site. State environmental officials have imposed a "quarantine" on the area. Councilman Henry Martinez said Mayor Kenneth Gibson had received an anonymous letter claiming that the company had dumped dioxin there in 1966.

For the Record

BERLIN (Reuters) — An East German state prosecutor has urged a court in East Berlin to send Heinz Barth, a 62-year-old former Nazi SS officer who has admitted war crimes, to prison to life. The defense lawyer pleaded for a lighter sentence "for a person who as a young man was caught up in the guilt of his people."

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — Two musicians from a pop-and-reggae band were given six-year prison terms Thursday for singing songs that the South African government said advocated black revolution.

SEOUL (UPI) — Kim Young Sam, a former opposition party leader, refused Thursday to end his hunger strike even though his health is failing, an aide said. He began the fast May 18 to urge the restoration of full democracy in South Korea.

13 NATO Nations Affirm Support For Deployment of U.S. Missiles

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — Thirteen NATO defense ministers formally affirmed Thursday a pledge to begin deploying hundreds of new U.S. nuclear missiles in December, a move sought by Washington to put

pressure on the Soviet Union in arms reduction talks.

But Greece did not sign the pledge and Denmark added a reservation, noting that its parliament had approved last week a motion saying it would drop support for the deployment of 572 Pershing-2 and cruise missiles if no arms reduction pact is signed this year.

The Danish lawmakers urged postponement of the Dec. 31 deadline to start deploying the NATO weapons unless there is progress at the Geneva talks on the reduction of intermediate-range nuclear forces. They also supported the Soviet demand that British and French nuclear forces — totaling 162 missiles — be included in the negotiations.

Although neither Greece nor Denmark is among the five European countries that are to take the missiles, the Danish vote was criticized at the North Atlantic Treaty Organization meeting as signaling weakness to the Soviet Union.

Joseph G. Luns, the NATO secretary-general, said Denmark has no nuclear weapons on its soil and no direct role to play in the deployment. The Danish parliament's opinion, he said, is "not of enormous importance, but it is regretted. The other nations deplore this motion."

The action, Mr. Luns said, would not stop deployment. Denmark's resolution was not supported by the country's conservative government, but it had no alternative but to insist on the inclusion of the reservation. The government joined other countries in "deploring" the parliament's action, Mr. Luns said.

The Danish defense minister, Hans Engell, took issue with Mr.

Luns's belittling of the parliament's opinion.

"The secretary-general may have his own views," Mr. Engell said, "but mine is that the opinion of the Danish parliament has to be respected."

The declaration on deploying the missiles was contained in a communiqué issued after a two-day strategy session, and had been sought by the U.S. defense secretary, Caspar W. Weinberger, as a gesture of NATO solidarity.

In keeping with the policy of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu, Greece signed all parts of the communiqué except that dealing with the missiles.

Mr. Weinberger asked alliance members to honor a pledge to increase their military budgets by 3 percent a year, and conference sources said he also requested a \$1-billion increase in the NATO budget over the next two years — from \$14 billion to about \$2.4 billion.

But Mr. Luns said some countries would not be able to meet the 3-percent target and the defense ministers voted for a smaller increase of \$500 million in the budget.

Mr. Weinberger on Thursday brushed aside suggestions that Moscow was making a new threat when it said last week it would base new nuclear missiles in Eastern Europe if NATO carried out its deployment plan.

He said at a press conference that the Soviet Union had had more short-range missiles in Eastern Europe for years.

Moscow Sees War Threat
The Soviet Union said Thursday that the NATO communiqué reaffirming the decision to deploy nuclear missiles in Europe ignored Soviet peace initiatives and increased the threat of nuclear war, United Press International reported from Moscow.

The official news agency Tass added that the countries "on whose territories Pershing-2 and cruise missiles will be sited are being turned into Washington's nuclear

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Hundreds Are Seized As Peru Cracks Down On Guerrilla Group

By Edward Schumacher
New York Times Service

LIMA — Hundreds of people have been taken into custody for questioning as the police hunt for members of a small but growing guerrilla insurgency that has prompted the government of President Fernando Belaunde Terry to declare a 60-day state of emergency.

The arrests on Wednesday, the police said, occurred mostly in and around Lima and Ayacucho, the departmental capital 200 miles southeast of here that has been the center of operations of leftist guerrillas belonging to a movement that calls itself Shining Path.

More than 500 people reportedly were arrested, and the roundup was said to be continuing.

The army under the elected government of Mr. Belaunde Terry reports that 823 people have been killed since the beginning of the year in the fighting between government forces and guerrillas, compared with about 200 in the previous two and a half years.

Officials say about two-thirds of the dead were guerrillas; the rest — soldiers, police and peasants — were said to have been killed by guerrillas.

Western diplomats and Peruvian political experts estimate that the Shining Path numbers no more than 2,000 guerrillas, with perhaps an equal number of sympathizers.

Army leaders have predicted they will wipe out the guerrilla movement by the end of the year, but a heavy blow to their efforts was dealt on Friday by a guerrilla strike on the capital and its 5 million residents.

Western diplomats said the attack, estimated to involve more than 100 guerrillas, was spectacularly coordinated.

The attackers blew up power pylons, blacked out much of the city, set off bombs near embassies and government buildings and largely destroyed the sprawling Bayer industrial works with fire bombs.

The psychological impact appeared to be significant. Recent polls have shown that despite an economic crisis, ravaging floods in the north and a debilitating

drought in the south, Peruvians are most worried about the guerrillas.

Many Peruvians demand that the government take harsher measures, and two news magazines, Carretas and Oiga, both ran cover stories two weeks ago on possibilities of a coup. They even speculated who the future cabinet members might be.

President Belaunde Terry was elected in 1980 after 12 years of military rule, and according to sources close to him, the specter of a coup has been a constant concern as he has tried to cope with the Shining Path insurrection.

He did not accede to political pressure to send the army into the campaign against the guerrillas until December, reportedly hoping to limit the army's role. With the campaign against the guerrillas showing little success, the president has announced that he is studying the creation of a special police commando force to replace the army.

In a move widely interpreted here as a show of forcefulness, Mr. Belaunde Terry declared the state of emergency Monday for the 60-day maximum allowed under the constitution.

The decree suspends most civil liberties, such as the rights of assembly and free speech. It is designed to allow the police to arrest guerrilla suspects and interrogate them for up to 15 days without charges.

In a news conference Sunday, the day before he issued his decree, the president said: "All Peruvians should unite in this undeclared war against delinquents, mercenaries and dark forces of ideology that Peru fortunately rejects."

He meant the Shining Path guerrillas, whom he does not refer to by name.

The state of emergency was a particularly delicate step because it suspends the democratic principles Mr. Belaunde Terry has long upheld. He was overthrown and exiled by the military in a previous term as president in 1968.

However, a strike by hospital employees that had been paralyzing public hospitals was called off because of the measure, and a proposal for a nationwide strike by Communist-controlled unions must now get government approval, which seems unlikely.

Even a large rally planned by the president's own party, Popular Action, has been called off.

Reagan, from the opposition has been invited. Many leaders of Peru's largest party, the Popular Revolutionary American Alliance, guardedly supported the state of emergency. They objected mostly to its scope, arguing it should be limited to the problem areas, as were a number of earlier states of emergency. Ayacucho has been under a state of emergency since December.

The strongest complaints have come from the country's fractured Marxist parties.

"The majority of the population does not have to suffer to fight such a tiny minority," Javier Diaz Canseco, a Marxist congressman and vice president of the Parliamentary Human Rights Commission, said in an interview.

The Marxists control nine of the 60 Senate seats and a smaller proportion in the House. Leftists have been among the Shining Path's assassination victims.

The group was founded as a Marxist political movement at the University of Huamanga in Ayacucho in the 1960s. It went underground three years ago. Its leaders are said to be intellectuals, with followers among young Indians.

Western diplomats said the guerrillas were receiving no known outside support.



REBURIAL — The body of former President Juan José Torres of Bolivia, a leftist general who was assassinated in Argentina in 1976, was reburied Wednesday at the Monument of the Bolivian Revolution in La Paz. Miners, wearing their hats and with sticks of dynamite strapped around their bodies, were the pallbearers. Torres, who took refuge in Buenos Aires in 1971 after he was ousted from power by General Hugo Banzer, was believed to have been murdered by rightist assassins.

NATO Wants U.S. Sales Cut Back

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

BRUSSELS — Discussion among the defense ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization has emphasized growing European unhappiness about what they consider U.S. dominance of arms sales.

A new generation of weapons using emerging technology has sharpened the debate, with the Europeans contending in the talks ending Thursday that a strategy focused on the expensive new non-nuclear weapons would only widen the imbalance in procurement.

All of the Europeans here said the Americans must help change what they say is a 15-1 advantage in U.S. arms sales to the alliance.

Many of those who now favor a major push toward weapons based on emerging technology say they could ultimately reduce defense costs and render less likely the use of nuclear arms.

Military officials here, and Secretary of Defense Casper W. Weinberger of the United States, have cast doubt on both assumptions.

Some European officials here "smell a rat," in the words of one, since they believe enthusiasm for emerging technology could increase U.S. dominance of the NATO arms market. The 12 European defense ministers delivered Tuesday one of their harshest attacks against that imbalance, with the Dutch minister, Jacob de Ruiter, calling for "profit sharing as well as burden sharing."

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Reagan Unveils Plan For New Trade Office

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has announced a plan for creating a Department of International Trade and Industry designed to help U.S. businesses sell their products overseas and to defend them from unfair trading practices of other countries.

President Ronald Reagan, in a statement read Wednesday at the White House by the presidential counselor, Edwin Meese 3d, urged quick congressional passage of the trade proposal, which has undergone substantial revision since it was revealed five weeks ago.

The president said trade had become too important to the U.S. economy to continue setting policy at the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative and implementing it through the Commerce Department.

Under the proposal, the trade office's role would be enhanced. Its 150 specialists would act in a policy-making role for the head of the new cabinet department, while far less of the present Department of Commerce than originally envisaged would be included.

The Commerce Department itself would be abolished in the proposed reorganization.

Mr. Meese declined to say who would head the new department. But the commerce secretary, Malcolm Baldrige, is reported to be the leading candidate because of his success in winning presidential approval for the reorganization. The U.S. trade representative, William E. Brock Jr., remains a candidate.

Mr. Baldrige, who has said he would resign rather than become involved in a battle with Mr. Brock, denied persistent reports within the White House that he got presidential authority for the reorganization by reminding Mr. Reagan of a promise to give the Commerce Department authority over trade.

"The president had the idea for a long, long time," he said.

The changes appeared aimed at easing opposition to the reorganization both within the administration and among key congressmen and business groups.

Mr. Brock confirmed early unhappiness with the makeup of the proposed Department of Trade, but said he was fully satisfied with the present plan.

"We had expressed a modest amount of concern early on with the proposal" to simply merge the trade office into the Commerce Department, he said, adding: "This is not what is being proposed today."

The current proposal, Mr. Brock said, is a "very different department, a very new department" that retains all the functions of the trade office as "a clear policy arm of the secretary in the secretary's office."

The current White House plan cuts in half Commerce's role in the new department from the working model described by Mr. Baldrige a month ago.

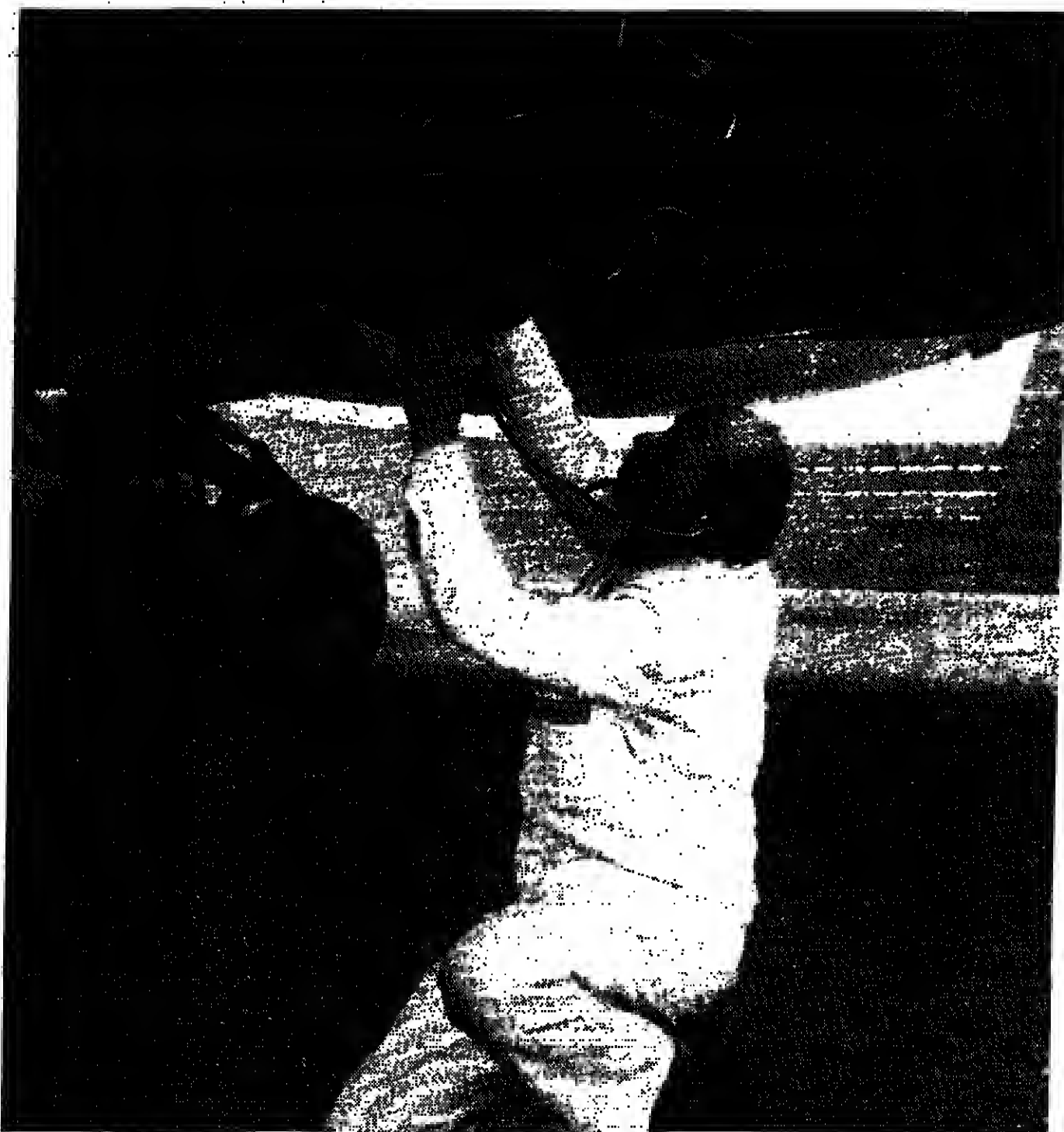
At that time, he said the new department would contain more than half of the Commerce Department's 35,000 employees. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, which employs 40 percent of Commerce's manpower and uses 60 percent of its budget, would be separated.

Under the current plan, the new Trade Department would consist of about 7,500 employees from Commerce.

The oceanic administration would become an independent agency; the National Bureau of Standards would become part of the National Science Foundation; the Minority Business Development Agency would be transferred to the Small Business Administration, and the Economic Development Administration would be shifted to the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

A new home still has to be found for the Census Bureau.

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Communists in Italy Stepping Up Missile Fight

By Henry Kamm

ROME — The Italian Communist Party, judging the declaration on nuclear missiles by the Williamsburg summit conference of the seven major industrial powers insufficiently conciliatory, has decided to step up its opposition to the installation of U.S. nuclear missiles in Italy and make deployment one of the principal issues in the campaign for the June 25-27 parliamentary elections.

A source close to Enrico Berlinguer, the party's general secretary, disclosed that he had conveyed this hardening of the party's attitude to the United States in a meeting Wednesday with two U.S. diplomats. The meeting had been arranged before the summit conference in Virginia.

The party official said the Americans had replied that it would be dangerous not to install the missiles.

U.S. officials assert that negotiations with the Soviet Union in Geneva on reduction of medium-range missiles in Europe stand a chance of success only if the Atlantic alliance holds firm on installing U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 weapons if no agreement is reached by the end of the year.

It was this position that was affirmed in Williamsburg.

The Communist Party official said that Mr. Berlinguer and other party leaders had hoped that the United States and its allies would offer to continue the Geneva talks without the Dec. 31 deadline and to suspend missile installation as long as the negotiations continue.

In Sicily, a base at Comiso is being prepared and manned by U.S. troops in preparation for receiving 112 cruise missiles. That makes Italy one of the principal

targets for Soviet attack, the party official said, and heightens the need for a more active campaign.

"Even if things seem quiet now," said Giuseppe Boffa, a writer and member of the party's Central Committee, "I don't think the actual installation of the missiles will go so quietly."

Mr. Boffa said reports from Communist leaders throughout Italy indicated a major preoccupation with the nuclear arms issue, particularly among young voters.

Party leaders said their principal concern in the campaign would be to reach those who might be tempted to abstain or cast invalid ballots as a form of protest.

"The loss of belief in the possi-

bility of change," an official said, "is a danger to the left, to the opposition. Those who still place hope in the present situation, those who believe that the present system can still produce jobs and economic improvement, will still vote for the parties in power, the Christian Democrats and the Socialists. We must convince the young, the unemployed, the elderly, women, those who are unhappy today, that we represent hope and must gain their confidence."

Communist officials are clearly uneasy about declining organized political activity among young people, who lump the Communists with the government parties as stultified organizations offering little hope for change.

Peace activists, who are far less numerous in Italy than in Britain and West Germany, have accused the Communists of paying too much lip service in opposition to the installation of missiles in Comiso.

Party officials have identified unemployment and nuclear arms as issues responsible for widespread loss of hope in the political institutions and are directing their appeal to the disaffected to the young in particular.

The Italian Communist Party, with 1.7 million members, is the largest in the West and, with 30 percent of the seats in the Chamber of Deputies, the second party in the parliament. It is wrestling with its image as a permanent opposition party.

"We need to project an image of a party of the left that can provide a government, not only a protesting left," said Mr. Boffa. "Not alone, but with the Socialists and the other parties on the left."

At its congress in March, the Communist Party appealed to the Socialist Party for an electoral alliance. The Communists say the parties' analyses of the economic and social problems and their proposed solutions are close enough to permit such a coalition, but Bettino Craxi, the Socialist leader, rejected the idea.

Mr. Craxi, whose party holds 9.8 percent of the parliamentary seats, provoked elections a year earlier than necessary by withdrawing from the governing coalition headed by Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani, a Christian Democrat.

Mr. Craxi hopes the voting will increase his party's representation in the legislature and enhance his chances for the prime ministership in the next governing coalition.

Communist officials are bitter in assessing the Socialist leader's attitude, but they still hope for election results that might make a leftist coalition government possible for the first time.

Italian Communist leaders make clear their disdain for the position of the French Communist Party, which they assert was outmaneuvered by President François Mitterrand. The French Communists joined Mr. Mitterrand's Socialist government in 1981 at the expense of their own policies.

"The relationship of forces is reversed here," said Alfredo Reichlin, a party leader believed by many to be second to Mr. Berlinguer, referring to the Communists' strength in Italy.

Still, Communist officials hinted that they would be ready to join a cabinet headed by Mr. Craxi.

Charles of Belgium, Postwar Regent, Dies

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Prince Charles of Belgium, 79, who ruled the nation as prince regent at the end of World War II and has been credited with saving the monarchy, died Wednesday night, a palace spokesman said Thursday.

The spokesman said the prince, who was the second son of the King Albert and Queen Elisabeth, died in a hospital at Ostend. The cause of death was not disclosed.

At the outset of World War II he fought until the Belgian forces were defeated. He remained in Brussels during the German occupation and was actively involved in helping prisoners of war and their families.

In September 1944, when his brother, King Leopold III, was taken off to Germany by the retreating Nazis, Prince Charles, the count of Flanders, came out of hiding to take over as prince regent. He ruled until July 1950.

Leopold, who had surrendered to the Germans in May 1940, returned to Brussels in 1950 and Charles stepped down. The king's return aroused protest and accusations that he had collaborated with the Germans. He was eventually forced to abdicate in favor of his son, Baudouin.

Charles retired to his home at Ravenstein near Oostend. He spent much of his time painting and playing the organ and piano. A Belgian gallery exhibited some of his pictures in 1974 under his Flemish title, Karel van Vlaanderen.

His last years were overshadowed by a legal battle with his former lawyer, whom he accused of forgery, theft, burglary, receiving

stolen goods and violating confidentiality. Charles lost a court case last year and was ordered to pay token costs.

Other deaths:

Cardinal Julio Rosales, 77, retired Roman Catholic archbishop of Cebu, the Philippines, in Manila on Thursday of cancer of the liver.

Anna Seghers, 82, a Communist author whose novel "The Seventh Cross," about an escape from a Nazi concentration camp, was a best seller in the United States during World War II and was made into a film, Wednesday in East Berlin.

Caroline Bradley, 37, Britain's leading horsewoman, Wednesday after collapsing during a show jumping event in Ipswich.



Bruno Tassin Din

Press Executive Jailed in Milan In Banking Case

Reuters

MILAN — The former director of the newspaper Corriere della Sera has been arrested and charged with foreign exchange violations and complicity in last year's collapse of the Banco Ambrosiano, justice officials said.

Bruno Tassin Din, former managing director of the Rizzoli publishing group, was detained Wednesday on the orders of a magistrate who is investigating the Banco Ambrosiano failure.

Officials said the arrest followed inquiries into loans of several million dollars alleged to have been channeled by the bank's managing director, Roberto Calvi, to Mr. Tassin Din through foreign associates of the bank.

Mr. Calvi was found hanged under a bridge in London shortly before the bank collapsed last August in a scandal over loans to Latin American companies.

French Communist Assails Summit Stand

By E.J. Dionne Jr.

New York Times Service

PARIS — The head of the French Communist Party sharply criticized Thursday both the economic and foreign policy statements agreed to at the Williamsburg summit by President François Mitterrand, raising new doubts in France about how long the Communists would remain governing partners with Mr. Mitterrand's Socialists.

Leading Socialist politicians quickly issued barbed replies to the statements by the Communist leader, Georges Marchais.

"There will come a moment when he will reach limits that he cannot go beyond," said Jacques Delors, the finance minister.

Referring to Mr. Marchais, Max Gallo, the Socialist government spokesman, declared: "When you play too much with cactus, you get pricked."

Speculation that the Communists might leave the government was heightened Thursday when Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy's office issued a statement saying that Mr. Mauroy could call for a parliamentary vote of confidence in the government if there were any "doubts or ambiguities." Such a vote would force the Communists to make a flat statement of their attitude toward the Socialist government.

Despite the harsh rhetoric, it was not clear if — or when — the Communists would withdraw from the government. The Socialists have a sufficient parliamentary majority to govern without them.

The French Communists, among the most pro-Soviet parties in Western Europe, have long been uncomfortable with Mr. Mitterrand's strong support for the Soviet position in talks with the Soviet Union on medium-range missiles

in Europe. But as members of the government, they have given grudging support to Mr. Mitterrand's defense policies.

On Wednesday, however, the party's political bureau issued a strong statement criticizing the Williamsburg declaration of Western solidarity on U.S. missile deployment if no agreement with the Russians is reached by the end of the year.

Mr. Marchais said Wednesday that his party would "do everything so that new missiles would not be installed in Europe."

On economic policy, he said, "We will continue to finance the American budget deficit." This was a reference to Mr. Mitterrand's arguments before the summit that high U.S. interest rates were leading Europeans to buy dollars, raising the value of American currency and underwriting the U.S. government's budget deficit.

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Herald Tribune

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A Latin Perspective

President Reagan plainly needs a more effective, coherent strategy in Central America. And before he mortgages all Western Hemisphere policy to tiny El Salvador, he also needs a new sense of perspective. Important as it may be not to "lose" the Salvadoran civil war to leftists, stability and democracy are more seriously at risk in Brazil, Argentina, Chile and other places. To redress the Reagan administration's energies is a tall order, calling for talents very like those of L. Anthony Motley, Mr. Reagan's new choice as head of Latin affairs at the State Department.

Mr. Motley, a pragmatic conservative, has been ambassador to his childhood home of Brazil for the last two years. He is a businessman with good ties to the Reagan team, and he has made friends and disarmed adversaries with an open manner that seems in contrast sharply with the style of the austere Thomas Enders, whom he succeeds. If only new faces were needed to carry out viable plans, Mr. Motley — assisted in Central America by former Senator Richard Stone — should do fine.

But both men are untested in Central America, the region that has dominated the administration's concerns to an excessive degree. And to cope with the turmoil there, the administration needs to end the policy turmoil in Washington. Although nominally committed to finding an answer to El Salvador's civil war and Nicaragua's drift into a Cuban-style dictatorship, it has relied primarily on force and threats of force to a degree that Congress is plainly unwilling to sustain.

For all his reputation as a hard-liner, Mr. Enders risked disfavor by looking too favorably on negotiations in El Salvador. Also departing soon will be Ambassador Deane Hinton, who sinned by insisting that the appalling excesses of the Salvadoran army were as much a problem for U.S. policy as the guerrilla challenge. Perhaps Mr. Motley will be more effective in delivering this message in the White House — and in curbing its belligerent impulses and raising its sights to the many other problems that lurk in Latin America.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

The War of the Chips

As smockstock industries decline, they must be replaced by such growth industries as computers, telecommunications and robotics. These technologies depend for their working parts on the silicon chips produced by the semiconductor industry. That industry was born and nurtured in the United States, but American producers are now locked in a brutal struggle with Japanese competitors. Should they fare poorly, Japan would take a major step toward leadership in the bedrock technology of the knowledge-intensive industries.

The struggle is centered on the race for market dominance in the next generation of computer memory chips. The new chip is called the 256K-RAM, for its random access memory and its ability to store 256,000 units of information. Ten years ago, storage for only a thousand bits could be etched into each silicon chip. The chips have stayed roughly the same size, smaller than a fingernail, but the number of transistor storage bins has quadrupled every three years, yielding impressive economies in access time and memory cost. A less favorable trend in each generation, from the American viewpoint, is the increasing share of the U.S. market taken by Japanese manufacturers.

Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry long ago saw the importance of semiconductor chips. It organized major research among Japanese manufacturers to produce memory chips. The 1K memory chip, in 1970, was an all-American product. But Japanese

companies gained 12 percent of the American market for 4K-RAM, 40 percent for 16K-RAM and 70 percent for the 64K-RAM.

That burrs not only pride but pocket. Chips are the product of two distinctive forces of the American economic system — high technology and entrepreneurs prepared to take high risk. Japanese companies penetrated this market by dint of their production skills, and because of underinvestment and misjudgments made by American competitors.

There are other kinds of chips, such as microprocessors and custom-made devices, in which American companies still hold the lead because they are better innovators. But memory chips are made in the largest volume, and they generate profits that are essential to investing for position in the next race.

Western Electric, the manufacturing arm of AT&T, is already producing a 256K-RAM for its own use, and has been freed by the divestiture of AT&T to sell its chips on the open market. But the chip being readied by one Japanese maker, Fujitsu, may be faster. Western Electric's early start is helpful but not decisive.

For the Japanese, position in the semiconductor industry is a vital objective. The world market will surely grow large enough to allow Japanese companies a substantial share. But the United States cannot afford to let them usurp this critical industry to the same degree that they have come to dominate others.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

The Manassa Mauler

Like so many of America's heroes, Jack Dempsey beat as many odds as he did opponents on his way to worldwide glory. Mr. Dempsey, who died Tuesday at the age of 87, came out of the humblest of beginnings in a Colorado mining town. He left formal education after grammar school and left town on the rails, a hobo who first fought for loose change in "jungle" camps along the tracks. And in life as in the ring, he would not be put down without a terrific fight.

"When I was a young fellow I was knocked down plenty," he once recalled. "I wanted to stay down. I couldn't. I had to collect two dollars for winning or go hungry. I had to get up. I was one of those hungry fighters. You could hit me on the chin with a sledgehammer for

five dollars. When you haven't eaten for two days, you'll understand." When he was 24, people understood: His "fists of cement" won him the heavyweight title, which he then defended ferociously for more than seven years. The loose change turned to \$1-million gates, and the hunger spread with his ownership of a famous Broadway restaurant, where in post-rings days he would sit in the window to shake the hands of customers.

So was he really mean? In the ring, no question; always the Dempsey knockout was awesome. But friends remember him as kindly, approachable and, in his autumn years in New York, a mellow host. He became a larger-than-life legend. He will remain one.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

Congress and Foreign Policy

Is America still an imperial republic? This sounds like an idle question. After all, does the dollar not more than dominate the world monetary system? The flight of the space shuttle show that Yankee technicians maintain their supremacy. The Americans maintain the lead in scientific research.

It is doubt about the capacity of the American president in act outside his country that is feeding the concern of those nations whose freedom depends on the United States.

What inspired my opening question is the necessity President Reagan faces to address the entire Congress to extract the authority to spend \$60 million in El Salvador and to increase the number of military advisers in that small country from 40 in 60. If the guerrillas win in El Salvador, they will likely follow the example of the Sandinistas in Nicaragua: Before they took power, the Sandinistas had allied themselves with moderates, whom they cast aside when they no longer needed them.

Either the senators and congressmen are indifferent to eventual Sovietization of the Central American republics, in which case they should forbid the president to intervene even

in homeopathic doses, or Soviet expansionism in the region is a long-term threat to the United States, in which case Congress should support the president. The worst policy is halfhearted intervention that turns a defeat for American protégés into a defeat for America.

Dialogue between the president and Congress is both the glory and the weakness of the Constitution. When this dialogue falls as low as it now has, it ridicules a great power.

—Raymond Aron in L'Express (Paris).

Sharon and Disengagement

It requires a special measure of cheek for the architect of the disastrous intervention in Lebanon to pose as the champion of disengagement. Perhaps Mr. Sharon would like to disengage himself from the mess that was his creation. But no degree of impudence will manage that. Sharon, who is discredited in the cabinet perhaps even more than in the public at large, will not deter the ministers from taking a decision soon to pull back from the South. The cabinet cannot allow him to spoil good decisions, just as it should never have allowed him to goad it into bad ones.

—The Jerusalem Post.

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TEHRAN — Since Persia was given a Constitution the principal aim of the people has been to purify the Shah's entourage. It is considered that this is the only means of leading the monarch to accept all the consequences of the new regime. On Friday last the principal dignitaries of state sent a petition to the Shah. The Shah refused to receive it. All the princes of the court, the high dignitaries and the chief officials assembled and declared that they would themselves carry the petition to the Palace. The people joined the movement, and the result has been that the purification of the court has been effected.

1933: Bankers' Pool Defended

WASHINGTON — Dramatic details of how the "bankers' pool," headed by the House of Morgan, saved the country from financial panic in the stock market crash of 1929 are related by George Whitney, Morgan partner, in testimony before the Senate banking subcommittee. Whitney told how the pool, with \$250,000,000 at its command, was formed to bring order out of chaos. Asked whether the participants had assumed a heavy risk, he declared, "Yes, sir, but I think the belief held by every thoughtful person in New York was that if some action were not taken, the losses would be greater than the risks involved."

Communists in Decline

• In Western Europe

By Milton Viorst

ternative to what they have at home.

As if capitalist success were not enough, the shock of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 devastated the Finnish Communist Party. The Polish Communist Party's suppression of a genuine working-class uprising was a further blow.

Finnish Communists were outraged by the Soviet behavior. "Poland represents a struggle for the rights of workers in a socialist society," said Kalevi Kivistö, who led the Finnish Communists in the last elections. "This is a gut socialist issue."

Historically, "moderates" have been the stronger wing in the Finnish Communist Party, dominating and increasingly alienating a "Stalinist" minority. In 1966 the Communists voted for the first time to join a coalition led by Social Democrats to

govern the country. Three years later they adopted a program of reforms making them the first "Eurocommunist" party. The Stalinists insisted that the reforms would help the Social Democrats. They were right.

Last December, with the complicity of the Social Democratic leadership, the Stalinists won a tactical victory, forcing the Communists in the cabinet to resign from the government. The Stalinists argued that the party would do better in the impending parliamentary elections by running on a strong opposition platform. But in the March voting the party took its worst beating ever.

Like Western Europe generally, Finland seems to be proving that history is not moving in the direction that Karl Marx predicted. Workers have indeed cast off their chains, but having done that they have not chosen the communist road.

The Washington Post.



• In Jaruzelski's Poland

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — General Mieczyslaw Moczar is no more a general than he is Mieczyslaw or Moczar. His name is Nikolai Donkoi and his military rank is what remains of an obscure and controversial role in the World War II resistance. But his activities since the war are well known.

Now aged 70, Mr. Moczar has spent most of his career as a Communist Party security officer. He rose to be minister of the interior and a Politburo member in the 1970s.

He has been more a gang leader than a political one, plotting against his rivals in the constant aim of becoming No. 1 in the regime after provoking the overthrow of the current party leader. In 1968 he used anti-Semitism to have Wladyslaw Gomulka ousted. (Mr. Gomulka's wife was Jewish.) In 1970 he schemed to stir up the party rank and file against Edward Gierek. He failed both times.

The party's reaction was to neutralize Mr. Moczar by giving him what was intended to be an honorary function, the presidency of the NIK, a sort of general accounting office. It was a mistake. Mr. Moczar soon transformed a traditional dead-end job into a path to power.

The former security chief began compiling files on party leaders, army generals and leading intellectuals — that is, on the *nomenklatura*, or "proprietors of people's Poland," as they are known in Warsaw.

When the objects of his attention realized what he was up to it was too late. The president of the NIK made a point of attending top party meetings with a thick file under his arm. Everyone knew what might be in that file but no one could be sure.

After the military coup in December 1981 the new top man, General

Wojciech Jaruzelski, made the most of the Moczar files in an attempt to settle accounts and find scapegoats. He had little success. In March of the present year Mr. Moczar was officially replaced as keeper of the archives by an army general.

At about the same time rumors began to circulate about the existence of 350 files, known as the Moczar archives, hidden away in a safe in the offices of the Council of Ministers. The papers were understood to include receipts, sales records, mortgage and bank documents, police reports and anonymous accusations.

About 70 pages of these archives found their way to the West to reveal the corruption of the last three party chiefs, the last 10 prime ministers, about 60 ministers, dozens of members of the Central Committee and hundreds of other dignitaries and military men, including the ones now ruling under martial law in Poland.

Mr. Gierek is shown to have acquired two state-financed apartments in Katowice in 1976; and in 1978 he built a large greenhouse and sent the bill to a government factory.

In 1979, Gen. Jaruzelski bought a luxury villa in Warsaw for the price of a one-room apartment. Stanislaw Kania, who preceded Gen. Jaruzelski as head of the party, bought a comfortable home in 1980 for a modest price and with generous credit terms.

Tadeusz Wroblewski, for a time a deputy prime minister, acquired seven apartments for himself and relatives at public expense and had them renovated by the state.

The Moczar papers have been published in part by the West German

magazine Der Spiegel. The authenticity of these excerpts is confirmed by a report — which has reached Brussels — prepared by the NIK for use at the party congress in the summer of 1981 in a planned debate on corruption in the *nomenklatura*. (The debate was called off when party leaders saw the NIK report.)

The papers reveal little that was not known before, except perhaps the shady dealings by Gen. Jaruzelski and Mr. Kania. Most of the information had been made public by Solidarity, which broke the barrier of silence surrounding the *nomenklatura* and insisted that the leaders of Poland be of high moral character. Thus did Solidarity trigger the military putsch of December 1981.

Once in power the military halted inquiries into corruption in high places, acting in its own interest and under pressure from Moscow, which saw such curiosity as a bad example. While thousands of Solidarity leaders remain in prison, the persons responsible for Poland's political, economic and moral mess go free.

The Moczar files were compiled for blackmail, a traditional weapon in the struggle for power, particularly in totalitarian systems. How and why did they reach the West? There are several plausible explanations.

It could be revenge by Mr. Moczar, or part of a plot by corrupt civilians in show that the military is in no position to claim virtue. Or the source could be the democratic resistance, the reasoning being that since "the proprietors of people's Poland" cannot be tried at home, they should be exposed in the West.

The Moczar archives are in any event an act of indictment, although of course Mr. Moczar, who may have thought he could play prosecutor, is just one more among the many defendants. For the accused are not merely a few more or less corrupt individuals, but an entire system of arbitrary rule, political invulnerability and the abuses that such invulnerability brings on.

International Herald Tribune.

The ILO in an Evolving World

By Francis Blanchard

The writer is director-general of the International Labor Office. This is the second of two articles.

GENEVA — The International Labor Organization is not involved solely with the problems of workers in Nicaragua, for example, the ILO took up complaints from the employers' organization and I believe our intervention was successful in securing the freedom of several imprisoned employers.

The ILO also can and has on occasion set up commissions of inquiry — a quasi-judicial procedure under which the governments complained against, as well as the complainants, can be requested to appear before the commission to give evidence. The complaints so far examined in this way have all concerned the observance of basic human rights — forced labor in Portuguese African territories and Liberia, freedom of association in Greece, discrimination in employment and hours of work in Chile, and forced labor and freedom of association in Haiti and in the Dominican Republic.

On occasion the ILO has been faced with a choice between outright condemnation of the activities of recalcitrant governments or sustained moral pressure aimed at securing remedial action. I attach great importance to diplomatic dialogue and the dispatch of direct contact missions for on-the-spot negotiations with governments.

It has always been the ILO's goal not to exacerbate delicate or difficult situations in particular mem-

ber states. It is the results that count. The ILO is dealing with cases involving alleged violations of union rights in more than 40 states. Complaints have come from all over the world — countries in Africa, Asia, North and South America, Eastern and Western Europe. They range from particular abuses to more fundamental issues relating to the trade union movements as a whole in a member state.

I see these complaints as a challenge to the effectiveness and credibility of the ILO in securing ever wider implementation of its conventions and principles on human and trade union rights. We have always made it clear that the ILO cannot and will not be a party to any one-sided investigation.

What has triggered the steady upsurge in the number of complaints to the ILO? One theory is that strong and free trade unionism is increasingly seen by authorities in many parts of the world as a challenge to the state, its influence spilling over from social to political issues. As economic conditions become precarious, this argument goes, authorities feel threatened and move against these centers of

potential opposition. Under this pessimistic interpretation, we are witnessing a backlash against the social progress achieved.

I believe the growing avalanche of complaints concerning the abuse of workers' rights represents a symbol of progress. It indicates that in all continents, in all social, economic and political systems, freedom of association is accepted as an objective of social policy.

The basic ILO conventions guaranteeing freedom of association are in fact the most ratified of all ILO conventions, as well as the ones generating most complaints. The very fact that, after a small trickle of a dozen or so complaints in the initial years, the ILO now handles a steady stream is proof of public confidence in its ability to bring moral authority to bear on those guilty of violating trade union rights.

In the current political climate it would be unrealistic to expect every nation unflinchingly to practice trade union and human rights to which it subscribes. Nevertheless, the trend is clear. The world community is showing increasing intolerance of the practice of curbing these basic rights. More and more nations find it difficult to withstand this public pressure. In the years to come, the ILO will maintain its multifaceted campaign to promote and protect these rights.

International Herald Tribune.

• In the Near East

By Amir Taheri

PARIS — These are hard times for Communists in the Modern Middle East. With Iran's Tudeh (Mass) Party now banned and its leaders facing execution, as Soviet agents, Communist parties exist legally only in Afghanistan and Southern Yemen, where they are in power, and in Morocco, where Communists are allowed to form a tiny part of the political decor.

Everywhere else, leftist parties in general and Communist parties in particular have been driven underground and risk mass destruction by their supporters.

The present situation contrasts sharply with that of the 1960s and early 1970s. Then, Communist parties often acted as power brokers in Syria and Iraq and led "liberation movements" in southern Arabia and Oman. In Egypt, Turkey and Iran they enjoyed substantial support and sympathy among middle class intellectuals and professional elites.

"We used to say that anyone who wasn't on the left wasn't an intellectual, or even a human being," recalls Karim Mami, a repenting Iranian

Marxist. "Today no one could say such things and keep a straight face." It is not only repression that has brought about the current eclipse of the Marxist left in the region. The main reasons must be sought in repeated errors by the parties as well as by the Soviet Union, which has moved toward a more openly superpower-style role in the last decade.

The parties failed to choose a coherent policy on Islam, which retains its mass appeal. At first, communism was even presented as an alternative faith, antagonizing the deeply devout illiterate masses.

The middle class elites who were first seduced by Marxism regarded Islam as a hurdle to progress. They saw Marxism as a key to modernism, and liked the atheistic terminology. If Islam was the opium of the masses, Marxism was the opium of the elites.

"The terminology fascinated us," recalls Rajah Hamdan, a South Yemeni writer. "We wanted new words that had no Koranic roots, and Marxism gave us plenty in play with." The various brands of communism were fashionable in salons, cafes and universities.

In the 70s, many members of the Moslem middle class improved their living standards, at times dramatically. They also became more exposed to ideas of individual freedom and human rights. Direct human contact with the West was of vital importance. Millions of Moslems visited Western Europe and the United States for the first time, and close to half a million studied there.

In 1978 the middle class was branded by the Communist parties of the region as "allies of imperialism." In a rapid about-face, Communist parties "converted" to Islam and soon became camp followers in the revolution of the ayatollahs. Their hope was to find a constituency among the poor masses.

In Iran the Tudeh ordered its members to pray five times a day. The Iraqi Communist Party adorned its membership cards with portraits of both Lenin and the first Shi'ite imam, Ali. In Turkey, Communists used the atheist aspect of Kemalism as a means of inciting the peasantry against the dominant ideology. By 1981, Babrak Karmali of Afghanistan was able to claim he had seen a vision of the prophet in a dream.

The result was "total disaster," in the words of Mahmoud Etemad-Zadeh, long the guiding light of the Iranian left. The new "Islamic" posture scandalized the urban middle and working classes without seducing peasants and the urban poor.

Near Eastern Communist parties have suffered greatly as a result of their uncritical allegiance to Moscow. As mere consumers of ideological work by Soviet "experts," and thus reduced to the level of translators, Iranian, Arab and Turkish Communists have made little or no original contribution to Marxism. A few outdated brochures published by Khaled Bagdad, a Syrian, and a few confused collages by the Iranian Ehsan-Ali Shah constitute the bulk of local ideological production.

Intellectuals are resigning from the parties or at least standing off somewhat. Even the poet Javaheri, until recently presented as the first president of a future Communist Iraq, has performed his mea culpa, in a long interview with an Arab weekly in London. He now advocates a "return to the sources," combined with eminently bourgeois values of individualism and human rights.

For the elites, communism appears to be as perplexed in the face of contemporary problems as any other system. "We have to find our own solutions," says Mehmet Barlas, a leading Turkish columnist. "The right-left game is no longer even amusing, and could only harm our future."

For the people, the continued Soviet presence in Afghanistan portrays communism as a brutal adversary. While concern over Afghanistan may be diminishing in the West, public opinion in Moslem countries is becoming increasingly mobilized on the issue, and this, too, augurs badly for Communist parties in the region. Indeed, they now seem to find themselves on the awkward side of most of the issues that the Moslem public regards as important.

International Herald Tribune.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Nuclear Morality

Regarding "U.S. Admiral Wrestles With Moral Issue of Nuclear War" (HT, May 7): As a citizen of the United States, I, too, wrestle with the moral issues of this world's nuclear destruction peace concepts.

I question where morality was in regard to the use of napalm on defenseless Vietnamese villages, or the use of agent orange to devastate Vietnamese forests, or the search and destroy missions in which women, children and farmers were killed in pursuit of the guilty few. And how does one justify morally the \$6-billion debate now going on in Congress to produce new nerve gas weapons?

As for nuclear armament itself, what or who gives the right to anyone to decide the fate and destiny of the millions around the world who protest its deployment, its production and its very existence?

DON FAASEN,
Horsholm, Denmark.

Reagan Defended ...

I have read so many anti-Reagan articles and letters in the International Herald Tribune that I feel the urge

to defend President Reagan against his West German and American opponents. Mr. Reagan is determined to strengthen Western positions against an expanding Soviet Union. His enemies in the West, I am sure, will regret their shortsightedness one day, but it may be too late then.

WERNER HAEGEMANN,
Horb am Neckar, West Germany.

... and Deplored

Regarding the report "Reagan Says Prayer Ban Reduces Importance of Religion" (HT, May 25):

I did not realize just how reactionary the president was until I saw him quoted in the International Herald Tribune as saying that Greece and Rome declined when they began to "abandon their gods."

Gibbon might agree that Christianity caused the decline of the Roman Empire, but Ronald Reagan claims to be a Christian. Is he sorry the Romans abandoned Jupiter for Christ? Zeus on Mount Olympus may be pleased, but perhaps Jerry Falwell will echo Queen Victoria's "We are not amused!"

BERNARD SINSHEIMER,
Boulogne-Billancourt, France.

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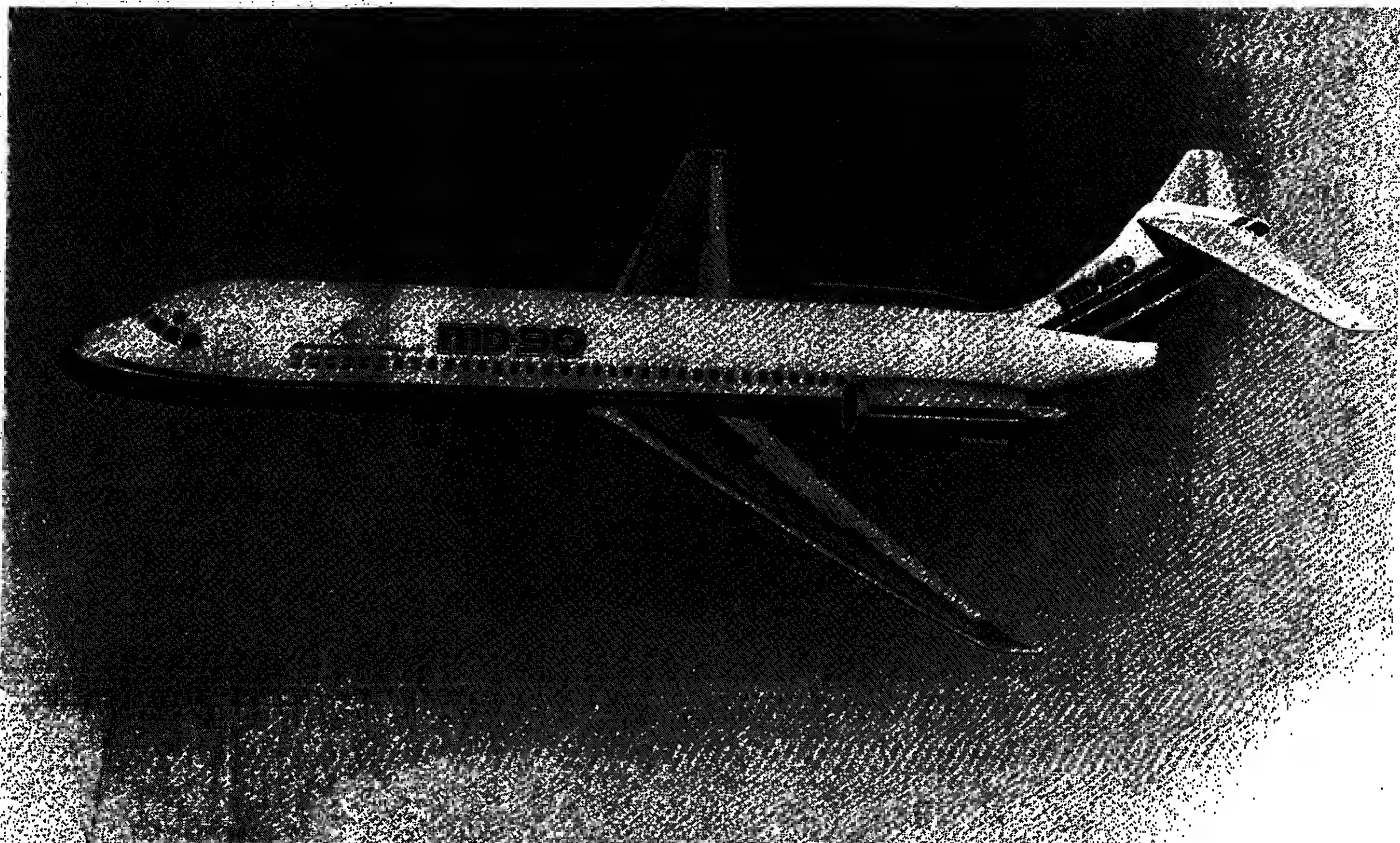
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WELCOME TO THE FAMILY!



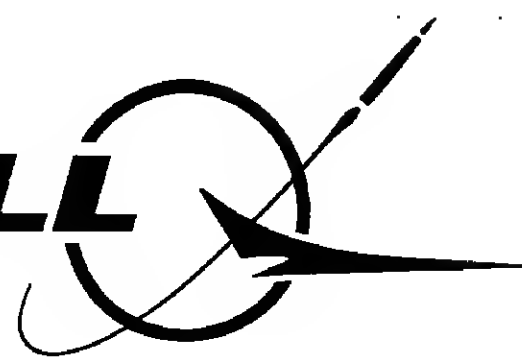
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Dow Jones Averages				
Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	1285.0	1278.0	1281.0	+2.0
30 Fin	542.2	540.1	541.0	+0.9
30 Ind	473.7	472.8	474.0	+0.3

Standard & Poor's Index				
Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Composite	165.0	164.0	164.5	+0.5
Industrials	161.0	160.0	160.5	+0.5
Utilities	168.0	167.0	167.5	+0.5
Finance	162.0	161.0	161.5	+0.5

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
June 1	June 2	June 3	June 4	June 5
100	100	100	100	100
200	200	200	200	200
300	300	300	300	300
400	400	400	400	400
500	500	500	500	500

Market Summary, June 2

Market Diaries

NYSE				
Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
100	100	100	100	0
200	200	200	200	0
300	300	300	300	0
400	400	400	400	0
500	500	500	500	0

NASDAQ Index

NASDAQ				
Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
100	100	100	100	0
200	200	200	200	0
300	300	300	300	0
400	400	400	400	0
500	500	500	500	0

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
100	100	100	100	0
200	200	200	200	0
300	300	300	300	0
400	400	400	400	0
500	500	500	500	0

NYSE Index

NYSE Index				
Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
100	100	100	100	0
200	200	200	200	0
300	300	300	300	0
400	400	400	400	0
500	500	500	500	0

AMEX Stock Index

AMEX Stock Index				
Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
100	100	100	100	0
200	200	200	200	0
300	300	300	300	0
400	400	400	400	0
500	500	500	500	0

AMEX Most Active

AMEX Most Active				
Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
100	100	100	100	0
200	200	200	200	0
300	300	300	300	0
400	400	400	400	0
500	500	500	500	0

Thursday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Chg
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0
200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	0
300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	0
400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	0
500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	0

12 Month	High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Chg
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0
200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	0
300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	0
400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	0
500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	0

(Continued on Page 12)

New Issue
June 3, 1983INTERNATIONAL BANK
FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
Washington, D.C.DM 250,000,000
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Deutsche Bank Saar
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Bankhaus H. Aufhäuser

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AktiengesellschaftBayerische Vereinsbank
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— Girozentrale —
Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz
— Girozentrale —
Merck, Finck & Co.Norddeutsche Landesbank
Girozentrale
Reuschel & Co.
Schwäbische Bank
Aktiengesellschaft
Trinkaus & BurkhardtWestfälische Bank
AktiengesellschaftWestdeutsche Landesbank
GirozentraleBaden-Württembergische Bank
AktiengesellschaftBayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank
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June 3, 1983

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Georg Baselitz, left, at his home with an assistant.

The New European Painters

by John Russell

THE news from the art world is that European painting is back. Not only is it back, but it is big. Museum directors stand in line for it. Collectors buy the paintings in batches of \$100,000 or more. Dealers go after them the way a bear goes after honey. The New European Painters are in every art magazine you pick up, and many are the critics, the curators and the impresarios who are building a career upon them.

On two quite separate counts, this is a remarkable state of affairs. In the first place, it has long been taken for granted in the United States that in the second half of our century American painting has enjoyed an unquestioned supremacy.

In the second place, although European painting since World War II has had its heroes and its heroines, it has not on the whole enjoyed the degree of ubiquity, let alone the universal acceptance, that has come the way of new American painting.

The widespread success of the New European painting represents, therefore, a new element in the climate of the international art world. Like all such shifts, it is popular with some, unpopular with others. Many factors are involved — among them, national pride, vested interests of already ancient origin, a long-nurtured resentment of American predominance and the chance of making a killing in the international market. Take all these together, and you have a situation in which feeling waxed hot and is not going to wane.

In point of fact, the New European Painting has come about because it has had to come about, and not for any less honorable reason. Europe since 1945 is a new continent. Much from the 1930s and 1940s that was at first too hideous to contemplate has gradually been come in terms with. Feelings have been engaged at that very deep level with which art alone can cope. Art would not be art if it could not handle these problems. Nor would Europe be Europe if its art were to shrink that responsibility forever.

In addition, the New European Painting owes some part of its success, both in the United States and in Europe, to an almost universal hunger for images of a new kind. People need to feel that art could still have unpredictable images, not in ones and twos but in superabundance. Wonderful as has been the achievement of American painting over the last 25 years, it has been in many cases an automatic, self-referencing achievement. Faced with paintings in which, from a common-sense point of view, virtually nothing was going on and paint was applied sparingly and as if under sedation, many people thought that too much of life was being excluded from art. Sometime, somewhere — so they thought — life had to come back in.

We cannot wonder, therefore, that the New European Painting is a representative art. Freightened with story and symbol, it has an open-ended, bardic quality, as if the tales that it had to tell could go on forever. For the first time in many years, people want to say, "And what happened next?" when they look at new pictures. Painting in Europe is back where it used to be — as a mode of expression to which no limits need be set.

The work is unmistakable. If a painting looks as if it has been hung upside down, it's by a German called Georg Baselitz. If it has real straw on it, it's by a German named Anselm Kiefer. If it is full of outside people doing outside things in a spirit of affectionate good humor, it's by an Italian named Sandro Chia. If it looks like a mix of 16 separate civilizations and features a young man who looks like Voltaire's Candide and gets into some very peculiar adventures, it's by an Italian, Francesco Clemente. You would have to be dumber than dumb to think that kind of test.

Virtually all the artists who are here described as the New European Painters were reared in Germany or Italy either during or

immediately after World War II. There could be few more disagreeable schools of life of which to be an alumnus, and in one way or another they all bear its brand.

In Germany, the New European Painters have addressed themselves directly or indirectly to the problems of postwar Europe. How can the ancient structures of European society be put back into repair? What is the role of friends and family? Can short-lived amours give us a sense of our own identity? Or is the daydream a better guide? Can everyday things have something to teach us? If so, how can that something be set out in painting?

Someone who has wrestled with these questions is Georg Baselitz, who was born Georg Kern in 1938 in a village called Deutschbaselitz in Saxony. After Saxony was overrun by the Russians, he stuck it out in the East until he was old enough to move to Berlin. Bent on making art, he took half the name of his birth-

The widespread success of the New European Painting represents a new element in the climate of the international art world. Many factors are involved — among them, national pride, vested interests of already ancient origin, a long-nurtured resentment of American predominance and the chance of making a killing in the market.

place, by way of a keepsake, and enrolled in the art schools of the former German capital. "It didn't work too well. After a year in East Berlin, he was expelled for "social and political immaturity," and when he switched to West Berlin (then an easy thing to do) he found that his experience, his opinions and his ambitions were foreign to those of his peers. They were quite happy to go along with the free-form mode of abstract painting that was then almost obligatory, and they thought that Baselitz's dream of a heroic art based on the human figure was nothing less than Fascist in its implications. (The argument was that abstract painting had a superior moral status, by virtue of its having been banned by the Nazis, whereas a vote for realism in art was a vote for Adolf Hitler.)

He found himself isolated, therefore, at a stage in life when to have someone to talk to is almost as important as to have someone to love. When he had a gallery show in 1963, the public prosecutor seized two of the paintings on the ground that they might "arouse sexual desire among certain kinds of viewers," and it took Baselitz two years to get them back.

Baselitz knew that the German genius in art is not for abstract painting, but for narrative and symbol, evocation and incantation. Sooner or later, that ancient function of art would have to be brought back into favor. He also felt that there must be a way to paint pictures of everyday goings-on that would have the force of revelation.

Somewhere along the line, he picked up the colossal force of expression that is now the mark of all that he does. In 1966, at the age of

28, he painted an enormous picture — 100 inches high and 120 inches wide (254 centimeters by 305 centimeters) — about the uncomplicated feat that can bind one human being to another as they walk through a desolate landscape. The two figures were monumental archetypes, emblems of Baselitz's own determination to win out over surroundings no matter how hostile.

In the end, the huge, gangling, disregarded boy who had bombed in Berlin did very well indeed with a larger and later public. Nor was that public disconcerted when he began to paint his images upside down.

He did this because he wanted the paint to hold the observer's attention on its own account. He wanted to keep all the associations, open or covert, of his subject. He did not want to make an abstract painting. Neither did he want a painting's putative subject to dominate the adventure — and all the more so as he rather liked to paint subjects that had an autobiographical association for him.

The upside-down image served him well. With subjects from everyday life — people talking, eating, drinking or doing nothing much of anything — he made paintings that sing out in color like 19th-century stained glass, and yet make us aware all over again of the inner anxieties that have powered so much of Central European art in our century. They can be read as secular altarpieces, or as family portraits made to hang in a great feudal hall long since destroyed.

In view of this latter affinity, one of the more remarkable experiences of European travel in the 1980s is a visit to Georg Baselitz in Schloss Dornburg, where he and his wife and their two sons have lived since 1975. Not since Picasso bought the historic Chateau de Vauvenargues near Aix-en-Provence has a painter been housed on so startling a scale. Ninety minutes south of Hamburg on the autobahn, a visitor suddenly sees the plain give way to wooded heights that are named after the medieval town of Hildesheim.

To the right, a mile or so from the main road, a large white building stands on higher ground. Formerly a Cistercian abbey, later the home of the princes of Münster, it was occupied after World War II by the British Army. Such was its state when the British left that Baselitz was able to buy it for not much money at a time when there were few takers for a dilapidated mansion with a banqueting hall, a cloister, a library many yards in length, a tower with a balcony from which Kaiser Wilhelm II once acknowledged the plaudits of the local population, and more rooms than anyone could count.

Like most good artists, Baselitz knows how to live well without fuss or pretension. Huge as are the dimensions, inner and outer, of Schloss Dornburg, a visitor does not feel that he is on an assemblage in a national monument. He walks in through the kitchen, and a very reassuring kitchen it is, with beaming lights busy at a modern stove. And the living quarters, when he gets to them, number just three or four rooms.

The long corridors are lined with paintings by Baselitz's friends and colleagues. The bookcases are full of everything from last month's cookbook and last week's exhibition catalogs to the complete works of August Strindberg, Casanova and Maurice Maeterlinck. No house was ever less "done up."

Baselitz himself is a very tall man indeed, with the kind of looks that Hans Holbein liked to draw in the 16th century. In no way dwarfed by his surroundings, he looks like an amalgam of his predecessors in the house. As he ambles through the former cloister, his close-cropped head and full beard make him look like a distant cousin to the many monks buried deep beneath the stone slabs. In the vaulted corridor full of potted plants that have been brought indoors for the winter, he could be the archetypal north German landowner whose particular pride lies in the trumpet flo-

Continued on page 11W

Dirigibles: Trying to Get An Old Idea Off the Ground

LONDON — Even as the French gaped at the Montgolfier brothers' amazing hot air balloon 200 years ago, other inventors were at work at the next step: a way to guide the balloons rather than drift with the wind. One savant suggested hitching the balloon to a flock of eagles, another setting sails to make it like a ship. In 1783, speaking at the Academy of Science, a French general

MARY BLUME

recommended the addition of three propellers driven by men turning hand cranks. None of these ideas got off the drawing board.

But in 1898 an engaging Paris-based Brazilian named Alberto Santos-Dumont invented the petrol-powered airship, crashing his 82½-foot-long (25-meter) creation in the Bois de Boulogne. Subsequent flights left him in a Rothschild chestnut tree and perched on a window ledge on Avenue Henri Martin. The age of the airship had begun and, according to the historian Douglas Y. Robinson, a total of 161 rigid airships were built and flown from 1897 to 1940. Fate seems to have decreed that only those that fell in disaster are remembered.

There was the U.S. Navy's Shenandoah, which went down near Ava, Ohio, in 1925, followed by the Navy's Akron and Macon in the 1930s. There was the semi-rigid Italia, which crashed in the Arctic in 1928, and the widely publicized but unflattering British R101, which crashed and burned near Beauvais, France, in 1928, causing such remorse in Santos-Dumont for having popularized the airship that he is said to have tried to hang himself. The most spectacular disaster of all was the Hindenburg, in 1937, which burst into flames in full view of reporters and photographers at Lakehurst, New Jersey, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who was off tarpon fishing at the time, sent a message of condolence to Chancellor Hitler.

The Hindenburg disaster left terrible scars. No one exactly buried the lighter-than-air vehicles — in 1957 the U.S. government was talking about nuclear-powered dirigibles — but until recently only the ungainly Goodyear blimp, used chiefly for advertising purposes, has been flying regularly. Now an aggressive British company called Airship Industries is well on its way in putting the airship back in the skies.

AI, founded in 1971, has received a grant from the British government as well as £313,000 (\$498,000) from the European Energy Commission to work on fuel efficiency in aviation. The company's Skyship 500 has been one of the stars of the Paris Air Show with daily demonstration flights and small jaunts for VIPs and prospective clients.

Designed by Roger Munk, 36, the Skyship 500 is 50 meters long with a diameter of 14 meters. It has a maximum speed of 60 knots and a disposable load of 1,925 kilos (4,235 pounds). It sells for about £1,250,000 and carries 2 pilots and 12 passengers. A stretch version of the 500, the Skyship 600, will be 9 meters longer and will carry 21 passengers.

According to Andrew Millar, managing director of Airship Industries, Canada, Japan, France, West Germany, the Soviet Union and China are also working on airship design but only Britain is actually building them. "It could be stated without complacency that we are three years ahead," Millar says. The airships are assembled at Cardington in the Midlands, where the R101 was built.

Skyship 500, a nonrigid pressure craft, resembles the Goodyear blimp more than the sleek rigid airships of the 1930s. What it lacks in esthetic appeal it offers in technological advances, ranging from a specially developed polyester envelope to Porsche motors that provide a vectored thrust like that of the Harrier jump jet. The Skyship, says Millar, handles as easily as a light aircraft. "Old airships were lumbering and slow to respond," he says. And of course the old airships were mostly filled with highly inflammable hydrogen while today only nonflammable helium is used.

Skyship 500 has passed preliminary civil aviation tests and will probably be certified to carry paying passengers within months. "We are designing for the first time airships that conform to world standards of civil aviation authorities," Millar says. "Not even the Zeppelins did that."

AI's sales pitch emphasizes the economy of airships over helicopters. The operational cost of an airship, says the company's regional marketing director, Nicholas A.W. Greenwood, can be a third that of a helicopter. At present the company is emphasizing military uses of the airship, such as in coast guard patrols where it has shown greater endurance than light helicopters and greater patrol speed than the average surface vessel. Anti-submarine warfare and minesweeping are other uses and in the field of airships, as in so much else in British life just now, there is the Falklands factor: Airships might provide the aerial warning system that was so notably lacking when the Falklands campaign began.

The U.S. Navy has taken a lease on a Skyship 500. So has the Golden Nugget Casino of Las Vegas. "We are having very serious discussions with a considerable number of people," Greenwood says.

AI, which went public last March, shows a loss over the last 18 months of over £3 million. Millar attributes the loss to development expenses. Sales of the present small craft will, says Greenwood, pay for research and development of larger payload craft. "We'll be building 10- and 28-tonners, 80- or 200-seaters," he says. "We're within five years of the go-ahead for the project."

On the civil side, the relatively small Skyship 500 could be useful to marine scientists and as a short-haul passenger shuttle (it has been successfully tried out between Orly and Charles de Gaulle airports, making the trip across Paris — which helicopters are forbidden to do — in 30 minutes). Millar also expects that the Skyship can be used for geological surveys and, for example, to transport construction crews in the Amazon. "It could carry construction crews over land-sea interfaces in Brazil," he said. "It would be whimsical," he added, "to think that the unsuspecting public will be going down to Rio on an airship."

The public, he says, might however want to take airship tours of the Nile Valley or Kenya. "It's a very benevolent aircraft, a very comfortable way to do tourism safely."

In general, AI plays down any passenger-carrying role for its Skyship, in part because it isn't yet ready to go heavily into mass transport, in part because of the unspoken psychological block that many people have resulting from past catastrophes. "We have not sought at this point to confrontally convince the public," Millar says.

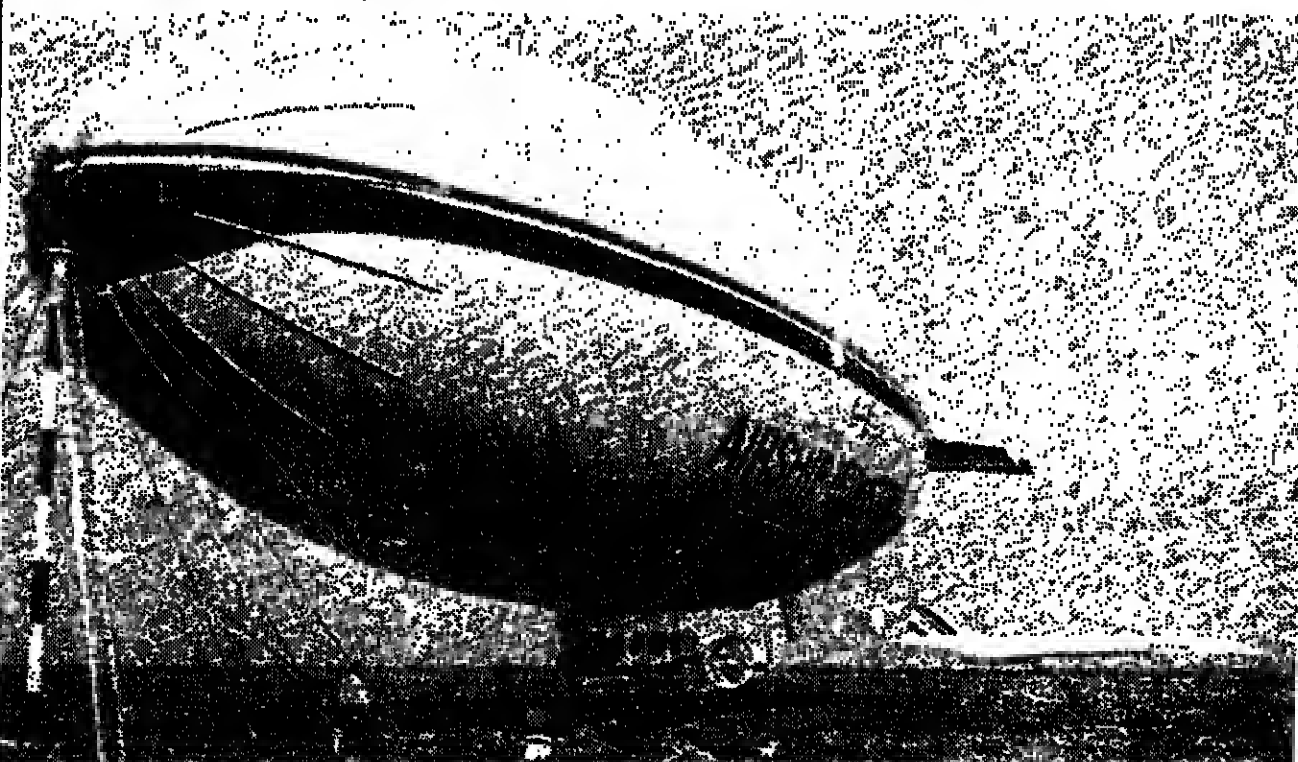
Nicholas Greenwood thinks that the best way to handle the public is in say as little as possible. "It's being successfully done by a subliminal effect with inert helium gradually erasing the horrors of the past."

On one of the Hindenburg's fashionable trans-Atlantic crossings, a socialite remarked in the Ponds Cold Cream prose of the day, "Traveling this way is a wonderful beauty asset. It is so absolutely calm and effortless. There is no nervous strain, and any woman knows what that does for your appearance." Running an airship was also said to be as cheap as running a Ford car. The Hindenburg used only \$300 worth of crude oil to carry a payload of 70 passengers at \$400 each plus 26,000 pounds of freight at \$1 a pound.

Andrew Millar has no patience with memories of catastrophes, even referring to the Hindenburg disaster as the so-called Hindenburg disaster.

"The so-called Hindenburg disaster had a loss of only 36 lives. The Titanic — but reporters weren't there — had a loss of 1,400."

"If we invite people to fly an airship we have never yet had a refusal," Millar said. "Statistically speaking, airships are demonstrably the safest form of air travel history has ever known." In other words, the sky's the limit.



Airship Industries' dirigible and a Concorde.

Flirting, the Spanish Reflex

by Anne Sinclair Mehdevi

MADRID — In Italy, it is said, sidewalk Romeo's pinch; in the United States they whistle. In Spain they "throw" a whistle, or at least they used to.

To define a *piropo* exactly is impossible, but the two indispensable ingredients are an attractive woman and an appreciative man. An English-Spanish dictionary calls it "a flattering compliment, a flirtatious remark." A Spanish dictionary gives "a spontaneous epigram of flattery to a passing and unknown woman." Someone else, bypassing definitions, has said: "A *piropo*? Well, it has the grace of Madrid and the spice of Andalusia," the two homes of this art.

None of these gets to the essence and each leaves out a lot. A *piropo* must be witty, inoffensive and impersonal; there is no implication of a follow-up. One beautiful Spanish woman, who must have received many, says, "A *piropo* is a reflex, like the ouch! from someone who has burned his finger, or like the ah! from someone who suddenly comes upon a lovely vista. It is instant and uncalculated." Defining a *piropo*, in other words, is like catching perfume in a net or imprisoning a sunbeam.

Just as there is a rigid protocol to govern the throwing of a *piropo*, there is an equally rigorous one for the recipient to follow. A woman is not supposed to indicate by the flicker of an eyelash that she has heard, nor must she take umbrage. Her role is to continue at the same pace, delighted, fixing the compliment in her memory to tell her friends as soon as she gets home.

Older generations of Spaniards, who are given to extolling times past as better, say that the true flowery *piropo* is dead. A grandfatherly typi-

cally says, "Men on the streets of Madrid about obscenities now as a pretty girl, and the girls are too overexposed in pornography in resent them." Some people blame socialism, others blame women's lib and a permissive society.

It is true that the rather contrived *piropo* of four centuries ago doesn't fit the nervous pace of life today. For instance, Cervantes wrote one that, roughly translated, goes: "On your left cheek is a beauty spot the size of a coin with three fascinating hairs as fine as spun gold." This, of course, is too long to be called out on the street; besides, who wants to be reminded of hairs growing out of her wart?

But the *piropo* is alive and well, and like many other folk customs has evolved to conform to the times. Here are three, recently overheard in Madrid: A construction worker to a trio of passing girls: "Ole, ole and ole... Blessed be your mothers!" Another mason, high on a building crane: "Your passing has cut my eight-hour day in half. Pass again and I can lay off." And a third, from a café lounge: "Click those heels livelier, honey; city hall will repair the sidewalk."

According to the late Americo Castro, savant and philologist, the first literary mention of *piropo* was in a Latin rhetoric book published in 1569. The word derives from the Greek *pyro*, meaning fire.

The first use of the *piropo* as a male-female message came about in the days when young women did not walk the streets unattended. The originators were university students, still great throwers of *piropos*. Although universities were open only to men, many Spanish women were educated equally well at home, but their parents were not. To circumvent parental censorship, the boys would sneak po-

etic notes to their girlfriends, usually at church.

Even if an irate father discovered the carefully saved notes, he was baffled, for they were written in Greek, Latin, Arabic or Sanskrit. In time the *piropo* migrated from the exclusive realm of the literati to the public forum where it still flourishes, and not only among the bookish.

A street urchin was heard calling to a gypsy, "Gitaná, your eyes are like the heels of my socks — black and torn." A woman dropped a 50-peseta piece into a beggar's hand and his response was, "Lady, if you'd give me a smile instead, I'd remain a beggar forever." And at the beach: "What a creature! If she takes a swim, the water will come to a boil."

Piropos are thrown not only to the under-30s but also to mature women. Here's one heard at Granada: "Don't believe them when they say you've got circles under your eyes; those are just the shadows of your fabulous lashes." Another, to a gray-haired beauty: "Ay, lady, if my old nurse had been like you, 10 mules couldn't have dragged me out of infancy."

Though *piropos* are supposed to be invented on the spur of the moment, there's no question that each male has a stored-up repertoire that he can call on, depending on which quality strikes him in a passing woman. For eyes, there are two favorites: "Turn around, beautiful, and let the sun shine on me." Or: "If you won't speak, give me at least a glance; it's been raining for two days in my heart."

Unfortunately, *piropos* are thrown only in Spanish. If a woman tourist — unaccompanied by a male, of course — hears a short, happy phrase behind her, even if she doesn't understand it, she can rejoice inwardly — but only inwardly. Protocol must be observed and the game played by the rules.

TRAVEL

A Highland Elogy, for Bagpipe

by Mimi Mann

BORRERAIG, Scotland — Only thunderheads and grazing sheep guard the graves of Kilmuir, where lie the MacCrimmons, 10 generations of Scottish pipers, with the MacLeods, the feuding chieftains they served.

Their legacy lies to the north, on windblown soil in Borraig, Isle of Skye, the butterfly-shaped island off western Scotland. In June 1976, killed MacCrimmon descendants piped the modern-day MacLeods across Loch Dunvegan, up the steep knoll past the Memorial Cairn, and opened the doors of the Piping Center, a museum to the bagpipe, to the men who played it and to their music.

"Originally my family and I wanted only to re-establish our ancestral holdings on the Isle of Skye," says Hugh MacCrimmon, professor of zoology at the University of Guelph, Ontario, and the museum's chief financier and driving force. "We began to realize we could be a force not only for preserving the history of the Highland bagpipe but in perpetuating cultural and economic growth on Skye."

From the outside, the small museum differs little from the other whitewashed cottages in this desolate nook. Inside, the caretaker, Murdoch MacKinnon, a former lobster fisherman who speaks a language something between English and Gaelic, strolls to the phonograph and begins the music of the Highland bagpipe, and there is magic.

Display boards show how a Highland pipe is crafted. They illustrate bagpipes from around the world; tartans and their meanings; legends of famous pipers; histories of the main piping families; and the origins of the great laments. "Piobaireachd, or piobach, the Gaelic term for traditional Highland bagpipe music, was played to commemorate births, deaths, battles,

weddings or reconciliation. The art was developed on Skye, and magic and mysticism surround its history. Legend says that a boastful MacLeod summoned 11 other clan chieftains, demanding that his master piper, one of the MacCrimmons, compete against theirs. On the night of the competition the piper fell ill, but MacLeod insisted that the competition continue with the ill piper's young son standing in.

The lad, terrified, fled into the forest, where a fairy appeared and offered him a choice of being a bad piper, but greatly acclaimed for his effort, or the greatest piper of them all. He chose the latter.

The fairy then gave him a silver chanter, the part of the bagpipe that produces the melody. She asked only that when she called for him and the silver chanter, he must obey.

The young MacCrimmon re-entered the hall and astonished all with his brilliance. Years later, he established the MacCrimmon piping college at Borraig and trained his many sons and other musicians. But one day, true to her word, the fairy reappeared. MacCrimmon stopped his lesson, put down his pipes, removed the silver chanter and walked along the shoreline, playing until he could be heard no more. He was never seen again, but his college for pipers continued.

"For 300 years, from 1500 to 1800, the MacCrimmons were distinguished for their gifts as composers, performers and instructors of the classical music of the bagpipe," Dr. MacCrimmon says. The school closed about 1772, as many inhabitants of Skye began to emigrate to America. "There are still people all over the world who can trace their teaching to the MacCrimmons. There were other pipers, but it was these pipers on Skye that taught the others and made the bagpipe famous," adds MacCrimmon, a piper himself, like his son and daughter.

He hoped to rekindle the instruction of traditional Highland bagpipe music at Borraig, but has been hampered by the isolation of the site. "We don't have extra rooms, and getting food supplies out to the museum was impossible," he explains.

About 6,000 people a year make it down the narrow road, "dodging sheep the whole way," as MacCrimmon puts it. Waterfalls cascade down mountainsides and rush over the cliffs into the sea. Narrow roads, sheep and small cottages are the only signs of civilization between the wild plains and the mainland.

Borraig looks across the loch toward Dunvegan Castle, clan home of the MacLeods for more than 700 years. A treasure of the castle is a "Fairy Flag," which, as the story goes, was given to the fourth MacLeod chieftain by his fairy wife. She promised that help would arrive if he waved the flag in times of distress. The flag was used successfully twice against the MacDonald clan.

These fairies also played a part in the legend of the decline of the MacCrimmons. John Norman, the 24th MacLeod chieftain, was being rowed from one of Skye's peninsulas to another when a storm arose. MacLeod asked his piper to play to calm the men, but the harassed piper uttered harsh words about his instrument. The silver chanter fell from the bagpipe and into the loch, fulfilling a prophecy of the fairies that the MacCrimmons would lose their magic when they did not treat the chanter with respect.

At the Piping Center, visitors are welcome to play the chanter. It's not made of silver, but it's available for anyone who wants to test his talent. The center is open daily from March through October. "If you come any other time, just knock on the door," says MacKinnon, the caretaker. "We live here."

Up Against the Wall in Tuscany

by James M. Johnson

SAN GIMIGNANO, Italy — "Good fences make good neighbors" is a saying that annoyed the poet Robert Frost so much that he felt compelled to dispute it in verse. Before constructing or repairing walls, he observed, he wanted to know what he was sealing out or sealing in. The hapless citizenry of Jericho might not have agreed. Historically speaking, a good circuit of walls often determined a town's survival.

When the walls, or part of them, came tumbling down last spring in the medieval Tuscan hill town of San Gimignano, about 35 kilometers (about 20 miles) northwest of Siena, many of its inhabitants were disturbed and apprehensive.

There were no borders outside ready to rush the breach. For the town, with its stone towers jabbing proudly toward the sky, was overrun long ago — by the tourists who clog the streets for a good five months or more each year. The San Gimignanesi simply felt that a small but integral part of their world was threatened. Glum prophecies circulated that the whole circuit of walls would collapse because of the authorities' indifference or penny-pinching; no Italian ever hesitates to think the worst of his bureaucracy and his expectations are seldom disappointed.

But in San Gimignano's case, help was soon on the way. During the late winter months, scaffolding went up and masons started putting the stones, which had been neatly stacked nearby, back into place. They continued around the entire circuit, checking the wall and carrying out necessary repairs.

They are still working on the Rocca, the ruined citadel crowning the town's highest point, which was built at Florence's insistence and San Gimignano's expense. In 1553, after nearly 200 years as a sovereign state, the town's council decided by a one-vote margin for annexation to Florence. Its loss of independence led to a rapid economic decline, for the Florentines shifted a principal north-south trade route to the lowlands east of the hill town.

The long period of stagnation and isolation paradoxically accounts for the fact that the town is now one of Tuscany's leading tourist attractions. There was no inclination or money to build, so most of the town survived intact.

The center of San Gimignano is a vast monument or museum, with its most recent structures on the principal streets dating to the 17th century. But it is also lived in, somewhat on the order of a British stately home in which the family works and plays, taking for granted what visitors come hundreds of miles to admire and renege at times the constraints that preservation imposes.

Fixing the walls was perhaps the most straightforward and least-expensive project of the many undertaken to maintain the town's medieval churches, houses and public buildings. A San Gimignano homeowner whose family is expanding and who wants to add a room to his house, for example, is almost certainly doomed to frustration. The area around the town is classified and authorization must be sought for any basic changes to any structures, including large sheds and barns. New construction is permitted only in certain well-defined "suburban" areas below the town's center. There have been some lapses, but generally the rules are strictly enforced.



A street in San Gimignano.

"We allow considerable freedom in changing a building's interior," Mayor Pier Luigi Marrucci explains. "We cannot accept any radical alterations of the exterior of any building unless they're necessary to preserve the structure — to keep it from collapsing."

Not many buildings in San Gimignano are in danger of collapse. The walls of most are quite thick — usually 18 inches, but often much more. An earthquake on April 24, which registered 5 on the 12-point Mercalli scale, alarmed the inhabitants, but did not damage the buildings. Many townspeople insist that the tallest of the town's 13 towers — the Torre Grossa, which is attached to City Hall — swayed during the tremor. Its custodian swears it did not.

No matter how sturdy, the structures still require maintenance so that they can retain their vitality as homes and businesses. An owner can undertake the repair of his ancient house using his own funds after submitting his plans to local authorities for approval. He may be able to obtain a special loan from a bank with the sponsorship of the municipality or region, at a lower-than-usual rate of interest. In some cases, the historic or artistic value of the structure is such that the municipality, the region of Tuscany or the state, through its Fine Arts Commission, will underwrite the greater part of the restoration.

But a town, ancient or modern, is more than the sum total of its structures. "We are as much a part of the place as the buildings, even if the tourists don't come to see us," Mayor Marrucci observes. Tourism is not an unmitigated blessing. Parking space must be found for hundreds of cars and buses, and the rub-

bish scattered by the tourists keeps at least two men occupied all day sweeping the streets at the height of the tourists, when more than 4,000 people reside within the walls, with 3,500 more in the surrounding territory, and they are all easily outnumbered by strangers. The wide main street that runs between the two 13th-century gates of San Giovanni and San Matteo is often an animated, ceaselessly moving, wall-to-wall carpet of humanity.

Since San Gimignano has only three fairly small hotels within its walls and not many more immediately outside, the town can accommodate few of the people who pass through its gates each day. Most visitors stay only a couple of hours, since the town makes a good half-day outing from Florence, Pisa or Siena.

The municipality, therefore, is constantly pressed to provide amenities for people who will stay only a short time and probably spend little money. The mayor's plans for a municipal *enoteca* or wine shop, where the products of all the local winemakers would be displayed and sold, have been thwarted by a lack of funds. Vernaccia di San Gimignano, an unpretentious but interesting dry white wine, has been made here from the grapes of a vine of the same name since at least the 11th century.

There are other projects: two or three unused churches that should be repaired and put to some use; a baroque open-air theater that could be fixed up. They will probably receive attention before the wine-shop project. When it comes to preserving the old and undertaking new projects, antiquity takes precedence to San Gimignano.

Shopping: Compact Discs

by Bernard Holland

NEW YORK — The digital compact disc and player, which recently made its debut in stores, is being likened in the music industry to the advent of stereophonic sound or the long-playing record. Still, the effect on record makers, manufacturers of audio equipment and — most important — the consumer will probably be more gradual than were the two previous revolutions.

The technological leap is indeed radical. Compact discs — known as CDs — are 4 1/4 inches (12 centimeters) in diameter as opposed to conventional 12-inch long-playing records, and approximately the same thickness as records. CDs are made principally of clear plastic and aluminum. Played on one side, they yield up to 60 minutes of music.

The conventional stylus-to-record-surface system is replaced by a laser light beam that "reads" the disc as it revolves at speeds varying from 500 down to 200 revolutions a minute. The discs are, by virtue of their protective coating, highly resistant to wear caused by direct contact, dirt and scratches.

More important, the compact disc reduces, often eliminates, the distortions and extraneous noises to which the average record buyer has long been resigned.

The old analog recording method — whereby "pictures" of the sound are engraved in grooves on the record — has been supplanted by a digital one. Musical sound is encoded into sets of numbers and these numbers are then translated into minute pits that are etched into the disc and read by the laser beam. Surface noise, wow and flutter all but disappear, and the dynamic range is greatly widened.

The system was developed jointly by Philips in the Netherlands and Sony in Japan, both of whom are marketing players.

The equipment can be plugged into existing home sound systems, but John Briesch, Sony's vice president of audio sales, warns that the CD players may tend to "show up" the flaws in other components. "People are going to find themselves taking a closer look at the range of their loudspeakers and the power capabilities of their amplifiers," he says.

The new disc players, however, will be of little use without the recorded discs themselves, and there are currently only two large plants in the world that manufacture them. One in Hannover, West Germany, is owned by Polygram, whose classical labels include Deutsche Grammophon, Philips and London. The other, in Japan, is owned by CBS-Sony.

Priced for both hardware and software are relatively high and are expected to remain so for a while. The players sell to the United States for about \$900 and the discs range between \$16 and \$20.

The process of making CDs is an arduous one requiring almost operating-room cleanliness, says John Harper, vice president of sales and marketing for Polygram Classics. Other record companies are being granted partial use of the pressing capacities of the two plants.

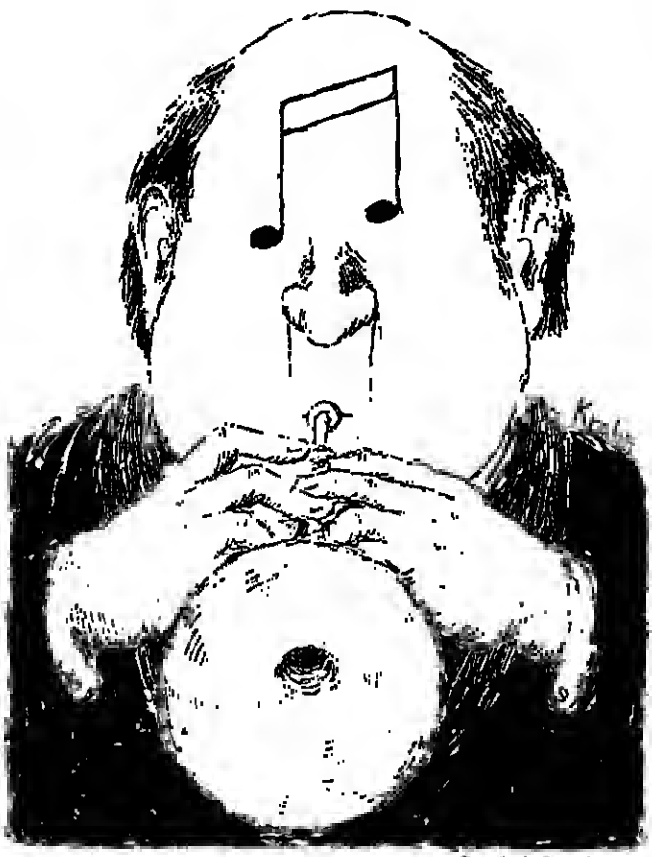


Illustration by Fernando Kofke.

Only 16 CBS titles are available now. Thirty-five from the Polygram label are being offered, and 100 more are expected by summer. Harper says the repertory will grow — with a mix of "current, proven best-sellers" and new products. He hopes for a catalog of 500 titles by 1984. In contrast, the current Schwan Record and Tape Guide lists 45,000 LP records and tape items. This variety of recorded music cannot be profitably transferred onto CDs, and that is offered as a main reason the CD player will not be able to replace conventional turntables and analog records for many years to come.

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New European Painters *Continued from page 9W*

ers from southern Italy that freeze every winter and come back to life to the summer. In the high-ceilinged, vaulted hall, he could be a descendant of the Minsters whose "Jude" was recorded in stained glass in the 1300s. In fact, he is perfectly at home in Schloss Derneburg, and so are his paintings. They have a timeless, blocklike presence, and yet they have the darting self-doubt, the flickering nervous energy and the concern for the gestures of everyday life that have characterized the best of German painting over the last 75 years. It is difficult to imagine a central Europe in which these paintings will not serve as monuments to their time.

Even today, people like to make trouble for painters who bring to the past of Germany the kind of scrutiny that only the creative imagination can make endurable. Anselm Kiefer, for one, has been accused of trying to get Germany in terms of Nordic myths that almost everyone else has worked hard to exorcise. But the truth is that no one has come closer than he to creating a truthful image of the German past with which thoughtful men and women can live.

Kiefer refuses to be photographed, would just as soon not come to his exhibitions and is altogether the most private of men. But there can be no harm in saying that he is a fresh-faced, clear-browed man who looks quite a bit younger than his 38 years. For some years now, he has lived with his wife and children in a big, rambling, wooden building, formerly a school, in a remote village in the Odenwald, a region of wooded uplands between Frankfurt and Stuttgart. Not far away is what was once the Nibelungenstrasse, or Road of the Nibelungs. It is a countryside heavy with legend.

Kiefer does not see his art as political. Its historical references are not to be taken literally. But it is relevant that he was born in 1945, the year in which Nazi Germany was finally routed low. Children born at that time had to do with the sins of their fathers and grandfathers, and with a vast collective international exorcism to which no logical end could be seen. This was the "Germany Year Zero" at Roberto Rossellini portrayed to one of the most haunting films of its date, and there could have been no worse time to come into a German inheritance.

This is the problem with which Kiefer deals, however obliquely, in his art. As a young

painter, he did what aware and intelligent people have always done when left alone to ponder the hideous and incomprehensible ways of their elders: He read. He took long country walks, searching the landscape for portents and analogies. He listened to nursery songs and learned to take them apart and gut them of their inner meanings. He took the great achievements of the German past, and the not-so-great achievements, too, and he looked without flinching into the hell's kitchen that had been in full operation during the years before his birth.

He also made models, the way bright children have always done, and the way strategists — professional or amateur — continue to do. He pulled over anonymous photographs of the recent past. He worked them over in ways peculiar to himself, and he bound them in big black books that ended up as thick and as heavy as chained Bibles from the Middle Ages. Shellac, bitumen and oil paint were used to give yesterday's photographs a millenary air. It was as if the immediate past had already acquired the status of legend, while ancient legend was being restated in terms of today.

In painting, likewise, he used real straw and simulated earth in ways that gave them presence and power and ambiguity. With just a few square feet of sanded floor, he recreated in his house the huge plains of Brandenburg, in which white sand disputes with black earth as to which will be the master.

The paintings that resulted functioned both as maps, on which place names were carefully written out and vast distances suggested, and as arenas in which the great and terrible themes of Germany's earlier history got a compassionate going-over.

Long before most others began a revisionist reading of Wagner's "Ring," Anselm Kiefer took a fresh look at Siegfried and Brünnhilde. That look was epitomized in a very small change he made in the word "Nibelungenlied" ("Song of the Nibelungs") when he used it as the title of an exhibition in 1973, when he was 28 years old.

That word had stood for nearly 800 years as a symbol of crafty endeavors powered by the craving for vengeance. By turning it into "Nibelungenlied" ("Sorrow of the Nibelungs"), Kiefer suggested that those crafty endeavors — vast as had been their musculature — had brought nothing but shame and misery to those who lived by them.

It may well be in the paintings of Anselm Kiefer that the bardic element in the New European Painting reaches its highest and most cogent fulfillment. Kiefer knows as well as anyone that to come out of a state of protective amnesia can be very disagreeable. As Emily Brontë wrote in another context:

*Oh! Dreadful is the check, intense the agony,
When the ear begins to hear, and the eye begins to see;
When the pulse begins to throb, the brain to think again.*

That is exactly the effect that Kiefer's paintings have. His images, though drawn in many cases from the life of the countryside around him, are not a department of "landscape painting." The fire that blazes in his furrows is a real fire lit year by year, but it is also a symbol of fire as calamity, fire as cleanser, fire as the instrument of renewal and regeneration.

Kiefer has developed for himself a timeless Upper House of exemplary Germans — among them Kleist the playwright, Schlegel-macher the Protestant theologian, Hölderlin the poet and Goethe the champion of German classical drama — among whom superior wisdom may be found. It should not escape the observer that German Jews figure in this Upper House as symbols of an integrated culture that has been irreversibly destroyed.

Nor should it go unnoticed that Kiefer has lately made a long series of paintings about a golden-haired young woman called Margarethe and her dark-haired Jewish counterpart, Shulamith. That these two archetypes can never again meet in Germany in an atmosphere of careful trust is a heavy burden upon humanity, and it is Kiefer — more perhaps than any of his countrymen — who has best known how to make that burden palpable without reducing it to the level of illustration.

The art that Anselm Kiefer practices is not a self-referring art that looks within itself — as has often been the case in recent art — for its subject matter and for its justification. It addresses itself to subjects of high importance and treats them in a spirit of elegiac meditation. The New European Painting would have proved itself 100 times over if it had produced nothing but this strange and solitary outcrop of the European imagination.

(This is the first of three articles.)
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New York's Small Museums

by Madeline Lee

NEW YORK — Every city has a secret garden. New York has several — those exquisite small museums housed in former homes or private-donated buildings, with unusual collections, meticulously researched and smartly shown. Each of these museums has a special ambience and character that reflects an individual taste.

A favorite is the Frick at 1 East 70th Street. The low, white limestone building is built in the style of a classic 18th-century French country house. Rooms are decorated with French and English furniture of the same period. It was the home of Henry Clay Frick, who made a fortune in steel and coal.

He collected furniture, sculpture, porcelain, paintings and books, all of which are displayed to a natural way, like loved objects in a private home. They should be viewed that way. The Frick is a place to come home to, again and again, to the Vermeers, the Fragonards, the Rembrandts and, perhaps, to a favorite painting, such as the moody, thoughtful portrait of a woman in a gray dress by Ingres, "Comtesse d'Haussonville," which hangs in the courtyard hall.

This long interior courtyard around a rectangular pool with plants and flowers cool against the white marble makes a welcome place to rest. Acoustics are excellent, and there are often concerts here. (Tuesday to Saturday, 10 A.M. to 6 P.M.; Sunday, 1 to 6 P.M.; tel: 288-0700).

The Pierpont Morgan Library, 29 East 36th Street, is another magnificent small building, built originally as a private library in the style of a Renaissance palace. As at the Frick, it is a pleasure just to walk through. The marble rotunda of the east wing has marble columns in greens, rust and oyx, walls veined with mauve, topaz, blue and violet, as well as beige and taupe inlaid mosaic tiles. There are paintings, sculpture and gold and enamel objects of the ancient, medieval and Renaissance periods.

The two large rooms in the east wing, the original library, have high, carved ceilings,

buge tapestries, rare Oriental rugs and antique furnishings. Rare books gleam behind glass and fretwork panels. Behind them, a secret door leads to an interior chamber. (On a slow day the guard may be willing to show how it works.)

The Morgan is a research library, but there are temporary displays of old books, manuscripts, letters, drawings and early music. (Tuesday to Saturday, 10:30 A.M. to 5 P.M.; Sunday, 1 to 5 P.M.; tel: 685-0008).

The Cooper Hewitt Museum at 2 East 91st Street is one of 10 museums to what is known as the "Museum Mile," from 82d to 104th streets on the East Side. The house, of solid stone and brick in English Georgian style, was built in 1838 with 64 rooms for Andrew Carnegie, his wife and daughter and 19 servants. Heavy oak halls, stairways and ceilings contrast with delicate architectural details in the smaller rooms, and green plants in the conservatory. A large open garden reaches the length of the house.

Cooper Hewitt is part of the Smithsonian Institution, and is devoted to design, the focus of its imaginative shows. (Tuesday, 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.; Wednesday to Saturday, 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.; Sunday, noon to 5 P.M.; tel: 860-6868).

Very different in tone is the small, serene townhouse at 1083 Fifth Avenue that is now the home of the National Academy of Design, the oldest art gallery and art school in New York, dating to 1825. The house is narrow, with cool, cream-colored marble walls and stairs. A bronze statue of Diana is poised at the bottom of a circular staircase like an exclamation point.

Exhibitions are not large but are very easy to enjoy in this intimate setting. They range from figure paintings to drawings and a fine collection of landscapes, all by past and present members of the academy. Founded by Samuel F.B. Morse, the academy has counted among its members many of America's major artists, among them Homer, Sargent, Audubon, Saint-Gaudens, Bellows and Marsh, as well as more contemporary artists. A school of art and an important library of art are part of

the academy. (Tuesday to Sunday, noon to 5 P.M.; tel: 369-4880).

In another mood altogether are the new headquarters of the Asia Society at 725 Park Avenue at 70th Street. The soft sandstone colors of the building and the beige velvet walls of the Rockefeller Gallery are perfect for a tranquil hour spent among a choice collection of ancient oriental bronzes, porcelain and jade, and silk scrolls. This gallery was deliberately made small, to allow only a few things to be shown at one time.

A graceful terrace leads off the second floor, with polished red granite walls and green plants, some of them oriental. The Starr Gallery, one flight down from the lobby, shows visiting collections. (Tuesday to Saturday, 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.; Thursday, 10 A.M. to 8:30 P.M.; Sunday, noon to 5 P.M.; tel: 288-6400).

Step back into the Middle Ages by visiting the Cloisters, a subway ride uptown to Fort Tryon Park overlooking the Hudson River. Here in a structure similar to medieval monasteries are five authentic cloisters, a Romanesque chapel, a 12th-century Spanish apse, and many European art objects from the 10th to the 15th centuries. Illuminated manuscripts, tapestries (among them the "Unicorn and the Nine Heroes" group), stained-glass windows, polychrome statues, carved-wood paneled rooms all complement Gothic and Romanesque works of ivory, enamel and silver gilt.

These somber stone halls can be charming, especially when decorated with garlands of flowers of the season. Concerts of medieval music are given in the Cloisters, with costumed performers playing antique instruments. (Tuesday to Saturday, 10 A.M. to 4:45 P.M.; Sunday, 1 P.M. to 4:45 P.M.; tel: 923-3700) Take No. 4 bus on Madison Avenue to Fort Tryon Park Cloisters station (about an hour) or take the A train (IND Line) to 190th Street-Overlook Terminus station. Exit by elevator and connect with the No. 4 bus.

For information and a complete list of all New York City museums write to the New York City Convention and Visitors' Bureau, 2 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y. 10019; tel: 397-8300.

A Virginia Port Discovers Water

by Bill McAllister

NORFOLK, Virginia — Sam Hall, administrative assistant to a string of Norfolk's mayors, could be as polite as any Virginia gentleman to the city's politicians. But privately he was furious at their inability to capitalize on Norfolk's biggest asset: miles of waterfront.

His hand would sweep across the Elizabeth Riverfront panorama outside his 11th-floor City Hall office, and he would fume. "Why, do you realize," Hall would lecture his visitors, "that there is no place in this city, no park, where you can go and sit and look at the water?"

It has taken almost two decades, but Norfolk, a major port for the U.S. Navy, has discovered what Sam Hall long ago realized: Few spots on the East Coast are better than down-

town Norfolk for watching a rich parade of aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers, tankers, tugs and sleek oceangoing yachts.

"Gradually, it became apparent to Norfolk's leadership that the water is our primary asset," says Mayor Vincent J. Thomas. "It's why the Navy is here. It's why the port is here. We know we should now look to the water for our future because it was our past."

His city, which now dubs itself "Norfolk by the Sea" and stages an annual three-day harbor festival, is in the throes of transforming its moribund downtown waterfront into what Thomas and others hope will become a major tourist attraction.

This week, Norfolk's civic leaders raised their glasses in hopes they had found the answer: the opening of a harborside pleasure palace and an eight-acre public park on the waterfront.

Sam Hall should be delighted. According to some estimates, the city has invested nearly \$45 million in public money in rebuilding its waterfront and has placed \$9.8 million alone in a two-story pavilion called Waterside. It has five major restaurants and 80,000 square feet (7,200 square meters) of floor space and is expected to attract 5 million to 6 million visitors a year.

For Norfolk, a city of 270,000 that is seeking a cure for the sharp population losses suffered in the 1970s, the plan is big-time.

Waterside opened during a weeklong celebration, to be followed by the annual three-day "Harborfest," an event patterned after the bicentennial "Tall Ships" parade in New York harbor. Its scale is smaller, but city officials say the event has drawn crowds of close to a million.

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month	Stock	Div	Yld	P/E	100% High	Low	Quot.	Close	Prev	Close
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High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	10yr	High	Low	Close	Prev	Change	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000
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Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies

12 Month	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
14	4% SaurLe	.28	1.54	24	135	134	134	+	10
15	4% SaurLe	.28	1.54	24	135	134	134	+	10
16	4% SaurLe	.28	1.54	24	135	134	134	+	10
17	4% SaurLe	.28	1.54	24	135	134	134	+	10
18	4% SaurLe	.28	1.54	24	135	134	134	+	10
19	4% SaurLe	.28	1.54	24	135	134	134	+	10
20	4% SaurLe	.28	1.54	24	135	134	134	+	10
21	4% SaurLe	.28	1.54	24	135	134	134	+	10
22	4% SaurLe	.28	1.54	24	135	134	134	+	10
23	4% SaurLe	.28	1.54	24	135	134	134	+	10
24	4% SaurLe	.28	1.54	24	135	134	134	+	10
25	4% SaurLe	.28	1.54	24	135	134	134	+	10
26	4% SaurLe	.28	1.54	24	135	134	134	+	10
27	4% SaurLe	.28	1.54	24	135	134	134	+	10
28	4% SaurLe	.28	1.54	24	135	134	134	+	10
29	4% SaurLe	.28	1.54	24	135	134	134	+	10
30	4% SaurLe	.28	1.54	24	135	134	134	+	10
31	4% SaurLe	.28	1.54	24	135	134	134	+	10
32	4% SaurLe	.28	1.54	24	135	134	134	+	10
33	4% SaurLe	.28	1.54	24	135	134	134	+	10
34	4% SaurLe	.28	1.54	24	135	134	134	+	10
35	4% SaurLe	.28	1.54	24	135	134	134	+	10
36	4% SaurLe	.28	1.54	24	135	134	134	+	10
37	4% SaurLe	.28	1.54	24	135	134	134	+	10
38	4% SaurLe	.28	1.54	24	135	134	134	+	10
39	4% SaurLe	.28	1.54	24	135	134	134	+	10
40	4% SaurLe	.28	1.54	24	135	134	134	+	10
41	4% SaurLe	.28	1.54	24	135	134	134	+	10
42	4% SaurLe	.28	1.54	24	135	134	134	+	10
43	4% SaurLe	.28	1.54	24	135	134	134	+	10
44	4% SaurLe	.28	1.54	24	135	134	134	+	10
45	4% SaurLe	.28	1.54	24	135	134	134	+	10
46	4% SaurLe	.28	1.54	24	135	134	134	+	10
47	4% SaurLe	.28	1.54	24	135	134	134	+	10
48	4% SaurLe	.28	1.54	24	135	134	134	+	10
49	4% SaurLe	.28	1.54	24	135	134	134	+	10
50	4% SaurLe	.28	1.54	24	135	134	134	+	10
51	4% SaurLe	.28	1.54	24	135	134	134	+	10
52	4% SaurLe	.28	1.54	24	135	134	134	+	10
53	4% SaurLe	.28	1.54	24	135	134	134	+	10
54	4% SaurLe	.28	1.54	24	135	134	134	+	10
55	4% SaurLe	.28	1.54	24	135	134	134	+	10
56	4% SaurLe	.28	1.54	24	135	134	134	+	10
57	4% SaurLe	.28	1.54	24	135	134	134	+	10
58	4% SaurLe	.28	1.54	24	135	134	134	+	10
59	4% SaurLe	.28	1.54	24	135	134	134	+	10
60	4% SaurLe	.28	1.54	24	135	134	134	+	10
61	4% SaurLe	.28	1.54	24	135	134	134	+	10
62	4% SaurLe	.28	1.54	24	135	134	134	+	

[illegible]

The Associated Press

Lee A. Iacocca, Chrysler chairman, said in a statement: "We don't need the bond offering to do the job. Sales revenues are up, and dealer orders assure full production for the remainder of the model year."

The notes are not due until 1990 but the automaker wants to pay them back early to save about \$26 million in interest and other expenses.

Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investors Service recently raised Chrysler's long-term credit rating from CCC to B.

Chrysler's treasurer, Fred W. Zuckerman, said last week that the automaker was hesitant to enter the bond market until interest rates declined.

[illegible]

Improved Results

Public-sector lending, both at home and abroad, continued as one of the Bank's main activities, while export financing was concentrated on government secured loans.

DGZ again participated in a large number of public issues and private placements, denominated in DM and other currencies.

DGZ International S.A., the wholly-owned subsidiary, also contributed to the Bank's good results by strengthening its position in interbank money market activities and Eurofinancing.

Financial Highlights 1982		1984 million
Balance Sheet Total		27,851
Due from Credit Institutions		8,824
Debtentures and Bonds		3,859
Deposits from Non-Bank Clients		13,337

Receivable from Non-Bank Clients	1,233
Fixed Assets	242
Deposits from Credit Institutions	8,150
Deposits from Non-Bank Clients	1,233
Own Debentures in Circulation	16,814
Capital and Published Reserves	450
Net Profit	21



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Herald Tribune
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BUSINESS BRIEFS

Major Retailers in U.S. Report Big Advance in Sales in May

NEW YORK (AP) — The major U.S. retailers reported Thursday substantially higher May sales than a year ago, some posting double-digit increases.

Chicago-based Sears, Roebuck & Co., the largest retailer, said its May sales were \$1.6 billion, up 6.3 percent from a year before. Chairman Edward R. Telling said strong increases were reported in major appliances for the eighth straight month, and in home fashions for the second consecutive month, both of which he said reflected an improved economy. Increased consumer spending is widely held to be the "locomotive" that hauls the overall economy out of recession.

Kmart, the second biggest, said sales were \$1.5 billion, up 10.3 percent. New York-based J.C. Penney said demand for sportswear, Mothers Day gifts and furniture contributed to sales of \$744 million, up 3.6 percent. F.W. Woolworth, the fourth-largest retailer, reported a 4.2 percent increase to \$407.5 million. New York-based Allied Stores Corp. said May sales rose 16 percent, and R.H. Macy reported sales up 17.8 percent.

U.S. State Jobless Claims Rise

WASHINGTON (UPI) — New claims for state jobless benefits jumped up by 6,000 to 455,000 for the week ended May 21 after hitting its lowest point in 20 months the week before, the Labor Department said Thursday.

The revised previous week's total of 449,000 was 4,000 fewer than originally reported, enough to make it the week with the fewest new claims since September 1981.

The April jobless rate was 10.2 percent based on a survey taken the week of April 16, when initial claims for unemployment benefits totaled 88,000. The May figure for national unemployment, due Friday, will be based on a survey conducted the week of May 14, when initial claims hit a 20-month low. But the declining trend reflected in the initial claims may not show up in the national figure, which also includes the other half of the U.S. unemployed who do not qualify for state benefits.

Marathon Plans North Sea Well

LONDON (Reuters) — The U.S.-owned Marathon Oil Co. announced Thursday a \$2.7-billion oil and gas development in the British sector of the North Sea.

The company, which has a 38 percent stake in the North Brae Field, 55 miles (about 250 kilometers) off the Scottish coast, said the new well could come on stream in 1988 and would reach peak production of around 75,000 barrels a day. The other main shareholder is British, with a 49 percent stake.

The well will pump extremely high grade light oil by a system of gas injection, the first of its type in the North Sea, according to London oil analysts. Marathon estimated recoverable reserves at about 200 million barrels of oil and more than 600 billion cubic feet of gas.

3FG Sees Risk, Despite Profit

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — A near tripling of Bank für Sozialwirtschaft's first quarter operating profit means the bank is well on the way to exceeding last year's record earnings, but the need for risk provisions on domestic and foreign credit business will remain high, management board spokesman Thomas Wegscheider said Thursday.

He reported parent company operating profit in the first quarter at 21 million Deutsche marks (\$7.43 million) and parent bank operating profit for 1982, including trading results, at 450 million DM, reversing a 30 million DM loss in 1981. But the year's profit and 150 million DM in 1982 earnings from BFG's Luxembourg subsidiary were used fully for group risk provisions, he said.

Strike Halts Financial Times

LONDON (Reuters) — A printers' strike halted publication of the financial Times, the British business daily, for the second consecutive day Thursday.

The paper has a circulation of 200,000 and the strike also threatens the 0,000 circulation of the paper's West European edition published in Frankfurt.

GTE-Southern Pacific Deal Set

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Federal Communications Commission approved Thursday the \$750-million purchase by GTE of Southern Pacific's long-distance telephone and satellite subsidiaries.

The 4-0 vote removes the only federal regulatory block to consummating the deal. The merger is still being reviewed by the California Public Utility Commission.

In addition, a federal judge here will soon review a proposed antitrust statement that GTE signed last month to satisfy concerns expressed by the Justice Department. But that process does not have to be completed before GTE, the second largest U.S. telephone company behind American Telephone & Telegraph, assumes control of the Southern Pacific subsidiaries.

Treasury Borrowing Dominated Markets in U.S. in First Quarter

By Michael Quint

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Treasury borrowing has continued to dominate the financial markets, absorbing a record share of U.S. investment funds in the first quarter, the Federal Reserve has reported.

The Fed's quarterly flow of funds report showed that, despite the Treasury's strong demand for funds, interest rates were able to decline because the Treasury's needs were offset by weaker credit demands from businesses and individuals.

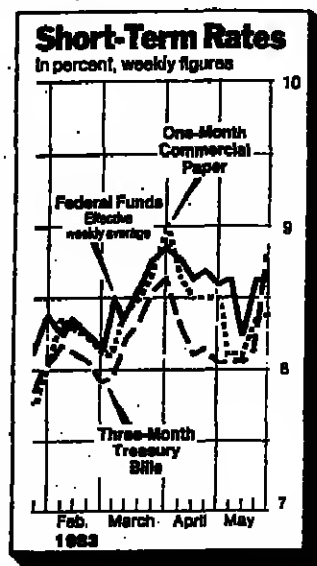
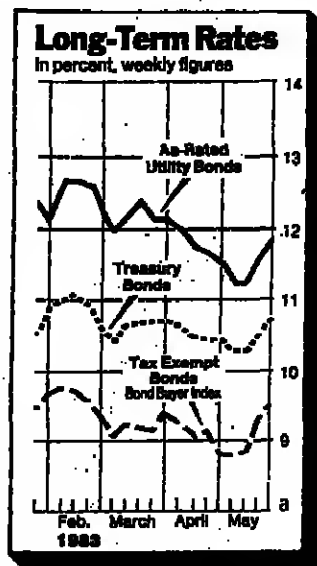
The flow-of-funds data, which many economists use as a tool to forecast interest rates, identify the sources and uses of capital in the economy much as the gross national product measures the output of goods and services from various sectors.

Net new borrowing in the credit markets reached an annual rate of \$529.6 billion in the first three months of 1983, up from \$433.1 billion in the same quarter a year ago, the report said. However, the growth in Treasury borrowing was far faster as the government sold securities at an annual rate of \$179.1 billion in the period, up from \$77.7 billion a year ago.

While the Treasury arranged record borrowings to finance federal budget deficits in the first quarter, its demands were not enough to keep interest rates from continuing to decline as they did during much of 1982.

Except for the government, growth in credit demands from other sectors has been modest, leading economists at Moody's Investors Service to conclude in the latest issue of the Bond Survey that the economic rebound "is within controllable limits and is in no way excessive."

Growth in borrowing in all domestic nonfinancial sectors, for which the Federal Reserve has set a target of 8% percent to 11% percent, has been flat in the last three quarters. The borrowing rate of \$47.4 billion in the first quarter was \$2 billion more than in the pre-



The New York Times

ceding quarter but \$7.2 billion less than in the third quarter of 1982.

However, the Fed data, released last week, contained early signs that credit demands by businesses and households were increasing and could compete with Treasury borrowings to such a degree that further declines of interest rates were less likely.

Many economists still say the slowdown of inflation will lead to lower interest rates, but others say the growing competition for funds among the Treasury, businesses and consumers will put upward pressure on rates.

For example, borrowing by households rose to a rate of \$125.5 billion in the first quarter, up from a \$97.3 billion rate in the last quarter of 1982 and well above the \$85.5 billion borrowed in all of 1982.

Credit demands have been even slower to rebound for nonfinancial businesses, which borrowed at a rate of \$90.5 billion in the first quarter, up from \$61.6 billion in the fourth quarter, but still less than the \$117.2 billion raised in 1982 or the \$161 billion in the first quarter.

Much of the weakness in busi-

ness credit demands was caused by a sharp reduction in inventories, which frees cash and allows companies to reduce their borrowings. In the first quarter, inventories fell at a rate of \$37.3 billion, following a decline of \$23.8 billion for all of 1982.

One large change shown by the Fed data was the growth of credit demand in the housing market, a sector deeply depressed in 1981 and 1982 that in past years has often absorbed more funds than the Treasury. Net borrowing for home mortgages rose at a \$105.4 billion rate in the first quarter, up from \$60.3 billion in the last three months of 1982.

William Gibson, chief economist at Republic National Bank, Dallas, said that the shifting of funds from money market mutual funds to money market accounts at banks and thrift units had changed some lending patterns. "The money is now localized," he said, "and is probably showing up in heavier mortgage lending."

In the securities markets, individuals bought U.S. savings bonds at a \$7.3 billion rate in the first quarter.

Fed Viewed As Caught In Conflicts

(Continued from Page 13)

switch of 1979 that both slowed inflation sharply and brought on the longest recession since World War II, has faced policy dilemmas before, but special factors make its position now particularly difficult.

One factor is the continuing question of whether Paul A. Volcker, the chairman of the Fed, will be reappointed when his term expires in August. The uncertainty over Mr. Volcker's position adds to the uncertainty over the future course of Fed policy, even if, as expected, any successor to Mr. Volcker would follow policies similar to his.

There is also added pressure from the recovery, which is picking up speed faster than many at the Fed had expected.

While it is not an immediate problem, the stronger recovery means that the Fed will soon face the expected clash between government borrowing to cover large deficits and private borrowing to finance the recovery. "This makes the dilemma sharper," one official said.

And there is administration pressure, especially from Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, for the Fed to restrain the growth of M-1. The Fed's target for M-1 growth is 4 to 8 percent in 1983, but its growth has exceeded 13 percent so far this year.

Mr. Regan has said pointedly that the Fed must restrain M-1 growth, suggesting that the Fed keep it at a 6 percent rate for the rest of the year. At the least, this suggestion has sharpened fears in the financial markets that the Fed will tighten its policy and push interest rates higher.

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Glavin's Star Rises Higher at Xerox

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — William F. Glavin's star, which has been on the rise at Xerox Corp., has gained a little more altitude and magnitude.

The company announced Wednesday at its Stamford, Connecticut, headquarters, that Mr. Glavin, 51, would join David T. Kearns, 52, president and chief executive, and C. Peter McCollough, 60, chairman, in a newly formed corporate office.

In addition, Mr. Glavin, who as an executive vice president for the past year had been in charge of worldwide copier and duplicator operations, was given responsibility for all the company's office-related business. He was named president of a newly formed Business Equipment Group.

In that post, all of Xerox's mainstream businesses save for its insurance and credit operations will be consolidated under Mr. Glavin. "I

have the operating side, and Dave has the staff functions," Mr. Glavin said, referring to Mr. Kearns.

"The key point that comes across is that Glavin is the next in line to move up to the presidency eventually," said Eugene G. Glazer, an analyst at Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.

John V. Tisworth, 58, who had been executive vice president and president of the Information Products Group, took early retirement. Mr. Tisworth had responsibility for office automation systems, which has been lagging.

He will be replaced by Robert V. Adams, who has been appointed a group vice president and president of a newly formed Business Equipment Group — office systems and office products other than copiers. Mr. Adams, who had been head of the Printing Systems Group, will report to Mr. Glavin.

Xerox, Mr. Glazer said, has been trying to lower its cost structure by cutting personnel to be more competitive with the Japanese in copiers. It is also trying to regain market share with the introduction of its Ten series of copiers.

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Brazil Faces Hard Balancing Act

(Continued from Page 13)

we could say we are going to create a nice recession to clean house," Helio Beltrão, the federal social welfare minister, told reporters last week. "But unfortunately, the social problems are such that we can't play with recession."

Political analysts and diplomats here said that neither the military-backed government of President João Figueiredo or the banks holding Brazil's \$83 billion foreign debt are likely to accept soon the possibility of a renegotiation involving substantial delays of payments by Brazil.

But these sources said that the internal pressures are likely to toughen Brazil's pressures in future loan talks.

Some experts here predicted that, caught between sinking loan commitments from banks and the rising internal costs of recessionary measures, the government will eventually have no choice but to seek a major debt restructuring.

"Something will have to change," said Robert Blocher, an investment analyst and former president of the Chase Manhattan Bank subsidiary in Brazil. "The government will respond when there's no more money around. This will have to be studied from a totally different light."

The debate over the debt comes at a time when Brazil's military administration is more vulnerable to internal political pressure than ever in its 19 year rule. Elections allowed by the military last year brought opposition leaders to power in the country's richest and most populous states, and government leaders have faced increasing economic demands from the business and conservative political sectors that back the government's Social Democratic Party (PDS).

Gen. Figueiredo, who has led the military's slow transition toward democratic government since 1979, is now immersed in the delicate exercise of coordinating the selection of Brazil's next president, due to take office in early 1985.

Some government supporters have begun to warn that the political repercussions of Brazil's IMF-backed austerity measures could derail the process of consensus building involved in the presidential nomination and with it, Brazil's political stability.

Brazil is in a "state of pre-social convulsion," Roberto Magalhães, the PDS governor of the northern state of Pernambuco, was quoted as telling reporters last week. "Without social stability there will be no presidential succession in 1985," he added.

And central bank President Carlos Langoni, who leads Brazil's negotiations with the IMF, said Brazil's adjustment program so far has been "socially perverse and economically inefficient."

It is the social consequences of economic stagnation that have most fueled opposition to new austerity measures. Despite a decade of growth in the last two decades, much of Brazil's population of 120 million remains poor and malnourished, and huge ghettos surround its major industrial cities.

After two years of recession, government figures show there are some 400,000 unemployed workers in the key industrial center of São Paulo, where two days of rioting by poor workers erupted last month. The riots led many political leaders to conclude that further reductions in jobs and living standards could create unmanageable social unrest. "People are losing their standards of living, and they are angry and desperate," said Raphael de

Almeida Magalhães, an economist and leader in the Brazilian Democratic Movement, the largest opposition party. "They are looking for a miracle, a savior for the country. You can see populism, nationalism and authoritarianism starting to grow."

Following the failure of the government to meet spending and inflation guidelines in the first four months of this year, many Brazilian businessmen and economists have also begun to argue that the program negotiated with the banks and the IMF was too modest and that some of its measures are contradictory.

To increase exports, for example, government officials ordered a 30 percent devaluation of the Brazilian cruzeiro in February, in addition to the regular practice of small "undevaluations." The move helped to boost the country's trade surplus to record levels in March and April, but spurred inflation to an annual rate of more than 130 percent.

The measure also helped to increase the overvaluing of state companies, whose budgets include large interest payments on dollar loans that soared in relative value with the devaluation.

Over a longer term, economists here said, cuts in state investments and heavy emphasis on exports at the cost of other sectors will damage Brazil's existing base and make future repayments even more difficult.

"You are driving the economy to the breaking point, spending all the energies of the country on this very short term purpose," said Edgar Barcha, a professor of the Catholic University in Rio de Janeiro. "There are a lot of policies for the short term that are bad in the long term."

Japanese Unveil New Measures to Increase Imports

Reuters

TOKYO — The government plans to train foreign businessmen on sales techniques to the Japanese as one of a series of new measures aimed at increasing imports, officials said Thursday.

They said steps planned by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry also included tax and financial incentives that would be introduced at the start of the next financial year in April. The sales training program will start later this year.

The officials also said that the Trade Conference, a forum of government and business leaders chaired by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, will be reorganized this month to place further stress on imports.

The conference, set up in 1970 to promote exports, will replace its existing system of export incentives with one designed to reward Japanese and foreign contributions to higher imports, they said.

Japan, accused by some trading partners of restrictive import policies, had a foreign trade surplus of \$20 billion in the financial year that ended in March. The government forecasts a similar surplus for this year.

Positive Payout Action

United Press International

NEW YORK — Standard & Poor's Corp. reported Thursday the number of companies declaring favorable dividend actions during May climbed almost 12 percent, continuing an upward trend that began in April.

UN Urges Reforms To Stimulate Recovery

United Press International

UNITED NATIONS — An United Nations survey warned Thursday that a worldwide economic recovery now getting under way will be a "sputtering and uncertain one" without reforms in international money, finance and trade policies.

"Under existing policies, the world economy is forecast to grow by only 2 percent in 1983, about half the average rate of the second half of the 1970s," the World Economic Survey 1983 said.

It said a measure of recovery from the worst and most prolonged economic recession since the 1930s was currently taking place in a few developing countries.

"For that recovery to spread and be transformed into a strong and sustainable rate of growth of world output, a revival of investment is required to raise productivity, to speed up adjustment to changing economic conditions, and to expand capacity over the long run," the survey said.

But the WES warned investment probably would remain at reduced levels or be further cut back in many developing countries.

It also urged changes in the international monetary system, saying a major source of damage to the world economy was due to "marked instability of exchange rates between major currencies."

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Condensed Balance Sheet as per December 31, 1982

ASSETS	in thousands of US-\$	previous year
Amounts due from banks	1,568,903	1,410,348
Loans and advances to customers	2,576,352	2,308,472
Securities	161,937	145,590
Other assets	132,014	159,704
	4,439,206	4,024,114

LIABILITIES	in thousands of US-\$	previous year
Amounts due to banks	3,968,371	3,581,861
Current deposits and other accounts	145,737	105,524
Other liabilities	99,919	158,586
Share capital	52,773	52,773
Reserves	78,641	74,212
Provisions	88,543	46,129
Profit	5,222	5,029
	4,439,206	4,024,114

The unbridged annual statement as well as the profit and loss accounts will be published in the "MEMORIAL, Amtsblatt des Großherzogtums Luxemburg, Ausgabe C" (Official Gazette of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, edition C)

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SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE DE BELGIQUE

The General Meeting of shareholders held on 3rd May, 1983 approved the Accounts for the year to 31st December, 1982. The dividend, amounting to 90 Belgian francs became payable with effect from 6th May 1983.

In the Annual Report, the Directors draw attention to the major preoccupations which influenced the course of the company's activities over the past two years, namely the reshaping of the Company's financial structure and the expansion of its resources.

Its portfolio has been slimmed by the transfer of various shares and holdings, especially to Tanks Consolidated Investments as part of the international role assigned to that Company, and to Lauro & Vereeniging in which the Société Générale has increased

its stake to that of a majority controlling interest.

A sizeable portion of the Company's short term debt has been consolidated in a medium term loan of 3 billion francs.

The Annual Report contains an analysis of the world economic situation, the current international financial crisis and argues the case for the need for continuity in economic policy. It then proceeds to a review of the various companies comprising the group.

the nouvelle Union Minière has devoted its first year of existence to the study and implementation of an internal restructuring program: it has played an active role in the search for a solution to the difficulties confronting the zinc industry. Following the acquisition of Canada Per-

manent Mortgage Corporation, a third of Genstar's corporate activities are located in the financial sector. The Société Générale de Banque, whose balance sheet (before consolidation) grew by 14% in 1982, launched a capital increase: customer deposits increased by 89 billion francs. A joint marketing Company was set up by Tractoniel and Electro-Sibeksa extended its involvement in the diamond tools manufacturing sector.

This report is now available from Société Générale de Belgique, Information Department, 30 Rue Royale, B - 1000 Brussels (Belgium), tel.: 2/513.38.80; extension 276, as well as from Banque Belge Limited, 4 Bishopsgate, London EC2N 4AD, tel.: 1/283.10.80.

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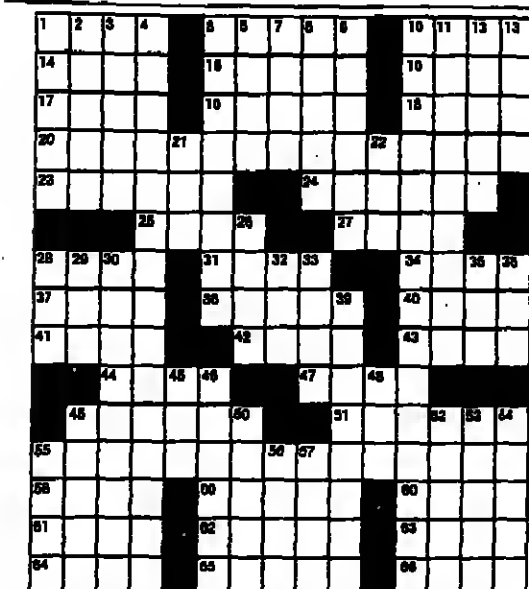
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 - 11 Transported
 - 12 Spheres of work
 - 13 Wind sound
 - 14 Philippine grouping
 - 15 Result of shattered ideals
 - 16 Filiz producer
 - 17 Dialect
 - 18 Mussolini's daughter
 - 19 What Utah and Nevada do
 - 20 Pianist
 - 21 Frazzled
 - 22 Pal for Pierre
 - 23 "Loser's"
 - 24 Chow
 - 25 Curly tip
 - 26 British swabbies
 - 27 Memento
 - 28 Winged predator
 - 29 Weeping stone figure
 - 30 Land S.E. of Libya
 - 31 Literally, lovers
 - 32 Cuckoo
 - 33 Game for hunters
 - 34 Material used in foundry
 - 35 Short snort
 - 36 A concern of a Big A bettor
 - 37 A daughter of Eurypylus

New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

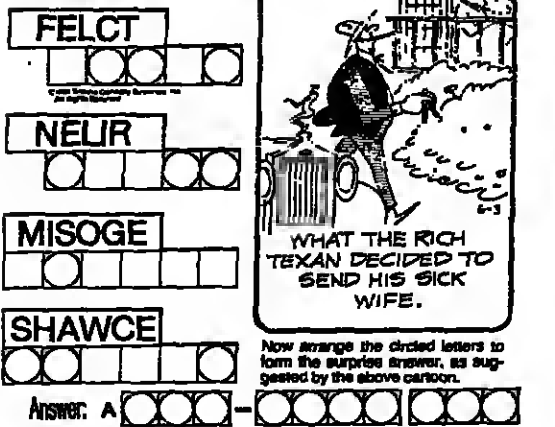
DENNIS THE MENACE



"HE DON'T REALLY KISS HER... THEY GOT STUNTMEN FOR THAT KINDA STUFF."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's Jumble: INLET DOUBT LACING IGUANA

Answer: When his ship finally came in, he was too lazy to do this—UNLOAD IT.

WEATHER

EUROPE					ASIA					AFRICA					LATIN AMERICA					NORTH AMERICA				
	H	G	L	W		H	G	L	W		H	G	L	W		H	G	L	W		H	G	L	W
Amsterdam	15	19	23	27	Amoy	31	35	39	43	Algeria	23	27	31	35	Asuncion	15	19	23	27	Anchorage	15	19	23	27
Berlin	25	29	33	37	Bangkok	31	35	39	43	Antananarivo	23	27	31	35	Buenos Aires	15	19	23	27	Boston	23	27	31	35
Brussels	25	29	33	37	Beijing	31	35	39	43	Cairo	23	27	31	35	Caracas	15	19	23	27	Chicago	23	27	31	35
Copenhagen	25	29	33	37	Hong Kong	31	35	39	43	Conakry	23	27	31	35	Colon	15	19	23	27	Dallas	23	27	31	35
Dublin	15	19	23	27	Manila	31	35	39	43	Harare	23	27	31	35	Guatemala	15	19	23	27	Denver	23	27	31	35
Frankfurt	25	29	33	37	Saigon	31	35	39	43	Johannesburg	23	27	31	35	Havana	15	19	23	27	Detroit	23	27	31	35
Geneva	25	29	33	37	Seoul	31	35	39	43	Khartoum	23	27	31	35	La Paz	15	19	23	27	Los Angeles	23	27	31	35
Lisbon	15	19	23	27	Shanghai	31	35	39	43	Libreville	23	27	31	35	Lima	15	19	23	27	Madison	23	27	31	35
London	25	29	33	37	Taipei	31	35	39	43	Luanda	23	27	31	35	Mexico City	15	19	23	27	Minneapolis	23	27	31	35
Moscow	25	29	33	37	Tokyo	31	35	39	43	Nairobi	23	27	31	35	Montevideo	15	19	23	27	New York	23	27	31	35
Oslo	15	19	23	27						Rabat	23	27	31	35	Port of Spain	15	19	23	27	Oakland	23	27	31	35
Paris	25	29	33	37						Reykjavik	23	27	31	35	Rosario	15	19	23	27	Portland	23	27	31	35
Stockholm	15	19	23	27						Sao Paulo	23	27	31	35	Santiago	15	19	23	27	San Francisco	23	27	31	35
Vienna	25	29	33	37																Seattle	23	27	31	35
Warsaw	25	29	33	37																St. Louis	23	27	31	35
																				Tampa	23	27	31	35

SPORTS

Dempsey: The Gentleman and the Tiger

Jack Dempsey died Tuesday at the age of 87. The following was written several years ago by sports columnist Red Smith, who died in January, 1982.

By Red Smith

NEW YORK — Jack Dempsey was one of the last of a dwindling company whose exploits distinguished the 1920s as "the golden age of sports."

His contemporaries were Babe Ruth in baseball, Red Grange and the Four Horsemen of Notre Dame in football, Bobby Jones and Walter Hagen in golf, Bill Tilden, Helen Wills Moody and Suzanne Lenglen in tennis, Johnny Weissmuller and Gertrude Ederle in swimming, Paavo Nurmi in track, Man o' War, the racehorse, and Earl Sande, the jockey. But none of the others enjoyed more lasting popularity than the man who ruled boxing between 1919 and 1926.

Strangely, though, Dempsey's popularity never approached its peak until he had lost the championship. He was reviled as a slacker during World War I and although a jury exonerated him of draft-dodging, the odium clung to him until the night Gene Tunney punched him almost blind and took his title.

"Lead me out there," Jack told his trainer after that bout in 1926. "I want to shake his hand."

From that day on, the gallant loser was a folk hero whose fame never diminished. Almost 23 years after he lost the championship, he was having breakfast with friends in Chicago, where Ezzard Charles and Jersey Joe Walcott were to box the following night for his old title, left vacant by the retirement of Joe Louis. A stranger passing their table recognized the old champion.

"Jack Dempsey!" he said, offering his hand. "Oh, boy, Jack, do I know you! Do I remember how you gave it to Jack Willard back there in Toledo!"

Leaving forward, he put his face close to Jack's ear, and his voice dropped to a conspiratorial level. "I hope you beat hell out of that guy tomorrow night," he said and turned away.

Speechless for an instant, Dempsey stared after him. "Well, I'll be damned," he said. "He thinks I'm still champion!"

To many, Dempsey always remained the champion and he always comforted himself like one. He was warm and generous, a free spender when he had it and a soft touch for anybody down on his luck.

After retirement from the ring, he made his headquarters in New York in Jack Dempsey's Restaurant, first at the corner of 50th Street across Eighth Avenue from the old Madison Square Garden and later on Broadway, where his partner was Jack Amiel, whose colt Count Turf won the Kentucky Derby.

At almost any hour, Dempsey was on hand to greet friends and strangers with a cordial, "Hiya, pal," in a voice close to a boyish treble (he wasn't much better at remembering names than Babe Ruth, who called people "kid").

He posed for thousands of photographs with an arm around a customer's shoulder or — if the customer preferred, and many males did — squared off face to face. Autographing tens of thousands of men, he never scribbled an impersonal "Jack Dempsey" but always took the trouble to write the recipient's name and add "good luck" or "keep punching."

His ebullient good humor was even demonstrated against the occasional drunk who simply had to try out his Sunday punch on the old champion.

Grandland Rice said Dempsey was perhaps the finest gentleman — in the literal sense of gentle man — he had met in half a century of writing sports. Dempsey never knowingly hurt anyone except in the line of business.

In the ring, he was a tiger without mercy who shuffled forward in a bobbing crouch, humming a barely audible tune and punching to the rhythm of the song. He was 187 pounds of unbridled violence.

That isn't big by heavyweight standards, yet in the judgment of some, the black-browed product of Western mining camps and hobo jungles was the best of all pugilists. In 1950, an Associated Press poll named Dempsey the greatest fighter of the half-century. Certainly nobody surpassed him in color and crowd appeal.

Dempsey's demolition of Jess Willard on July 4, 1919, convinced boxing men of the new champion's greatness, but the public was slow to accept Dempsey, 24, because of his war record.

Obviously doing essential work in a Philadelphia shipyard, he had posed for a new photograph holding a riveting gun and wearing overalls, with patent-leather shoes. The fancy footgear raised noisy doubts about his contribution to the war effort.

More than two years after the armistice, promoter Tex Rickard capitalized on the unfavorable publicity to build up boxing's first million-dollar gate.

Georges Carpentier, the light-heavyweight champion, had been decorated in the French armed forces. When Rickard matched Dempsey with the Paris boulevardier in a wooden arena called Boyle's 30 Acres in Jersey City, New Jersey, the "hero" became a sentimental favorite over the "slacker." A crowd of 80,183 paid \$1,789,238 to see Dempsey win by a knockout in the fourth round.

Having broken all financial records, Dempsey and his manager, Doc Kearns, proceeded to break the city of Shelby, Mont. After an oil strike near their small community, Shelby boosters gave way to delusions of grandeur and promised the champion \$250,000 to defend his title against the light-hitting Tommy Gibbons.

The promotion laid an egg, but Kearns collected the entire guarantee and had a locomotive and caboose waiting to rush the money and the champion's party out of town as soon as Dempsey had won on points.

Behind them, the banks that had put up the cash closed. Shelby had a hole in the seat of its civic breeches for a generation.

To those who saw it, Dempsey's two-round 1923 bout with Luis Alamo Firpo was the most wildly exciting ever fought for the heavyweight title. It was Dempsey's fifth de-

fense (he had knocked out Billy Miske and Bill Brennan before meeting Carpentier).

Three years later he made his sixth and last against Tunney, the Shakespeare-loving Marine Corps veteran who had moved into heavyweight ranks after being the U.S. light-heavyweight champion.

"I never seed anything like it," Rickard said, watching 120,757 customers crowd into the huge horseshoe in Philadelphia then called Sesqui-centennial Stadium. Jabbing and circling through a drenching rainstorm, Tunney won going away.

One day less than a year later, the pair met again in Soldier Field in Chicago in a match that would make Dave Barry the world's most widely known referee. In the seventh round Tunney was knocked down for the first time in his life.

Gracious outside the ring, Dempsey in battle was no slave to the rules. Not many years ago, when Joe Frazier was champion, he was scandalized by films of Dempsey crouching over a fallen Firpo ready to slug him as he rose. "That's bad for boxing," Frazier protested.

With Tunney on the floor, it did not occur to Dempsey to retire to a neutral corner until Barry stopped the count and led him across the ring. Returning, the referee started the count all over. Tunney got up at "9" — it was established that he had had about 14 seconds to recuperate — and won a clear decision, scoring a knockout in the eighth round. To this day, the Dempsey cult believes Tunney was saved by the long count; Tunney always insisted he was in full control throughout.

That was the last time around for Dempsey as a fighter of importance. He had come far.

He and Kearns had started slowly but picked up speed as they moved. By the time they reached the rendezvous with Willard, Dempsey's record included 21 first-round knockouts. If any other puncher ever dealt such swift destruction to so many, the record books do not report it.

Willard had won the championship in 1915 and defended it once. On Feb. 15, 1918, an item in The New York Times reported that Dempsey had knocked out Fireman Jim Flynn in one round, adding that Willard had agreed to meet the winner of a bout between Dempsey and Fred Fulton.

That bout took place on July 28, 1918. It lasted 23 seconds. One punch was thrown, a right by Dempsey. Fulton's name entered in the long list of Dempsey's victims — Gumboat Smith, Carl Morris, Brennan, Miske, Bartling, Levinsky, Arthur Pelky. There wasn't a heavyweight of repute Dempsey hadn't beaten, except Willard.

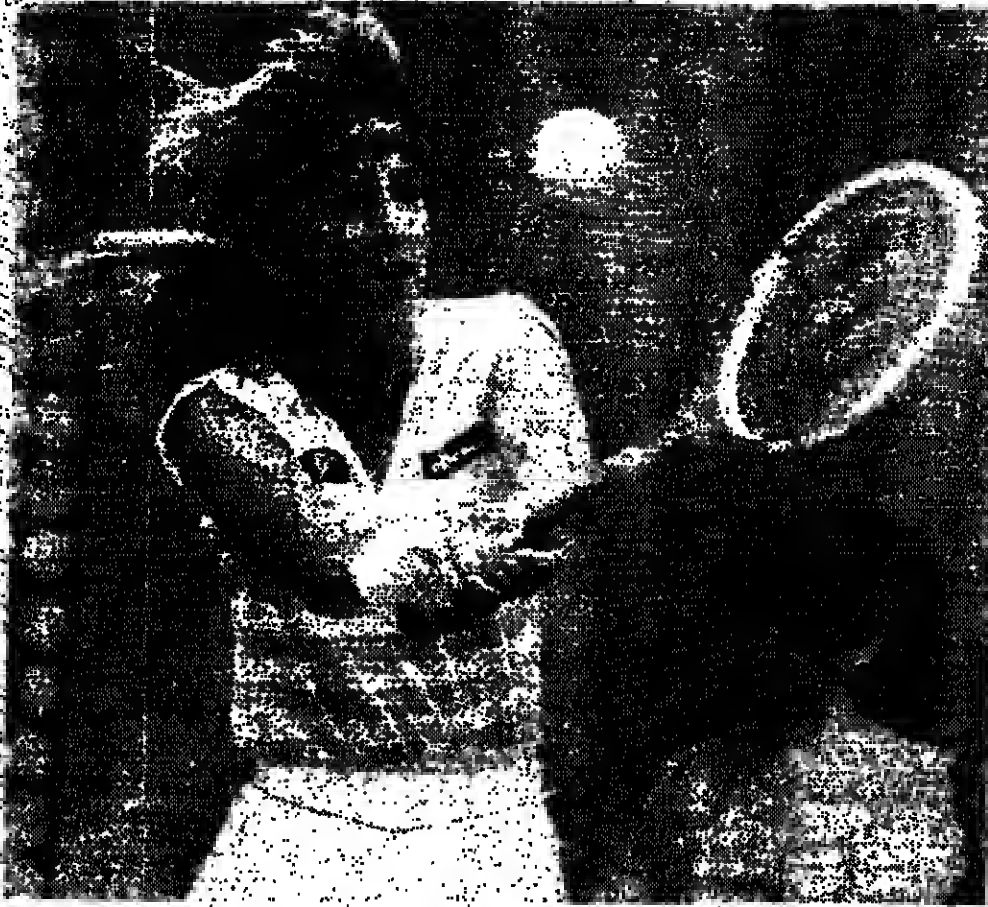
After taking care of that oversight, the new champion took his time about defending his title. In 1920 he disposed of Miske and Brennan. In 1921 he beat Carpentier. In 1922 he rested and in 1923 he beat Gibbons and Firpo. Three years intervened before he fought again and lost to Tunney. Like John L. Sullivan, Jim Corbett and other champions before him, he gave the stage at least as much attention to the ring. He accepted a featured role on Broadway in a play called "The Big Fight," directed by David Belasco. The female lead was Estelle Taylor, his wife.

In his early days in mining camps, he had been married to Maxine Gates, a saloon piano player, but not for long. Miss Taylor was a star of silent films whom he met in Hollywood. After their Broadway adventure, they went back to Hollywood and made a movie called "Manhattan Madness," which was also a disaster.

By this time Dempsey and his manager had fallen out; they stayed in litigation right up to the Philadelphia match with Tunney in 1926.

The distraction was no help to Dempsey in his preparation for the bout, but when he lost he did not use it as an excuse.

He had learned that fighters suffer many distractions. "Some night," he told a young boxer, "you'll catch a punch between the eyes and all of a sudden you'll see three guys in the ring against you. Pick out the one in the middle and hit him, because he's the son of a bitch who hit you."



Chris Evert Lloyd, during her 6-3, 6-1 semifinal victory over Andrea Jaeger Thursday.

Evert, Jausovec in Paris Final

PARIS — Four-time champion Chris Evert Lloyd scored a 6-3, 6-1 victory over third-seeded fellow American Andrea Jaeger Thursday to reach the final of the French Open tennis championships.

In Saturday's title confrontation, Evert will face Yugoslav Mima Jausovec, who defeated Jo Durie of Britain, 3-6, 7-5, 6-2, in the day's other semifinal.

In men's play, meanwhile, eighth-seeded Spaniard Jose Higueras took 17 minutes to win the last four games of a quarterfinal match that had been halted by rain.

Higueras won a 6-2, 6-5, 4-6, 6-1 victory over No. 4 and Guillermo Vilas of Argentina.

Higueras will face defending champion Mats Wilander of Sweden, the No. 5 seed, in the other semifinal.

The other will be an all-French affair between unseeded Christophe Roger-Vasselin and sixth-seeded Yannick Noah.

Evert, whose first triumph on the low clay surface of Roland Garros stadium was in 1974, gained revenge for her loss to Jaeger in last year's semifinals by an identical score. Favored to regain the crown, following the quarterfinal defeat of defending champion Martina Navratilova, Evert, 28, took command midway through the opening set and never relinquished her hold.

It was a baseline battle between players with matching styles. Both favor the double-fisted backhand and long-ranging groundstrokes, but on this occasion Evert, the prototype, was far too strong for the younger replica. Jaeger will turn 18 Saturday.

Evert got off to her usual slow start to trail 0-2. But the No. 2 seed broke Jaeger at love in the third game and survived three break points in the sixth, which proved to be the encounter's turning point. Evert suddenly found her touch and Jaeger began to crack under steady pressure.

Again at love, Evert broke for a 4-3 lead before closing out the set after an unpromising start.

It was an untidy, error-filled match, with the 22-year-old Briton suffering from a case of nerves when victory seemed within reach. In the last two sets, Durie got her first service in only four times.

Only one of the games in the opening set went with service, Jausovec losing all five of hers and Durie winning just one of four. But Durie looked the stronger, attacking and scoring frequently with flashing forehand passes that forced her 20-year-old opponent to stay deep.

Durie broke for a 2-0 second-set advantage, but dropped her next serve and was broken again in the seventh game. The set then went with service until Jausovec, serving for the set at 5-4, lost at love (finishing with a double fault).

But Durie was plainly feeling the strain, and after leading, 30-15, she dropped her serve to trail, 5-6; Jausovec tied the match by holding serve.

With Durie failing on most of her first serves, Jausovec dictated the tactics. She broke in the opening game and although Durie leveled in the fourth, Jausovec took the next two games. This time Durie was unable to mount a challenge; Jausovec's victory came two games later when Durie was long with the return of a lob.

Evert's victory took her into the final for the fifth time. She suffered her only defeat on her first attempt, against Australian Margaret Smith in 1973.

Evert was more than satisfied with her performance in gusting winds. "Conditions were not easy, but in this match I felt I had the right feel," she said.

Said Jaeger: "It was hard in the wind, and I don't think I played that great. In fact it wasn't a great match. It was going to be a match of mistakes. Chris didn't play well either."

Told of her opponent's comments, Evert smiled. "No person has played unbelievably in this tournament, man or woman. But I thought I played very well today."

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Chris Evert Lloyd, during her 6-3, 6-1 semifinal victory over Andrea Jaeger Thursday.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Italy Goalkeeper Zoff Retires at 41

TURIN (UPI) — Goalkeeper Dino Zoff, a member of Italy's victorious 1982 World Cup squad and the backbone of the Juventus defense for more than a decade, announced his retirement from soccer Thursday. His last game for the Turin club was a 1-0 defeat by Hamburg in the recent European Champions' Cup final.

In 21 seasons of league soccer between 1961 and 1982, Zoff gave up an average of only 18 goals a year. He also won 11 international matches — from Sept. 20, 1972, against Switzerland, until June 15, 1974, in a World Cup match against Haiti — without being scored upon. Zoff's international career began April 20, 1968, with a 2-0 triumph over Bulgaria. He played a record 112 matches for Italy.

Often the subject of criticism after his club or country had been defeated, Zoff, 41, never let the barbs or his years bother him. "Once you get past a certain age, it doesn't count so much. It doesn't worry me that people talk about my age — they can do it with my approval," he said last year, before leading Italy in his third World Cup appearance.

Surgery Sidelines Pitcher Leonard

KANSAS CITY, Missour (UPI) — Pitcher Dennis Leonard has undergone surgery to repair a torn tendon in his left knee and is expected to be out to the Kansas City Royals for the rest of the year. The knee, sucked during a weekend game against Baltimore.

Right-hander Leonard, with a 136-93 lifetime record, was off to a 6-3 start, the best of his nine-year career. He missed 16 turns last year after a drive broke two fingers on his pitching hand. Returning in mid-August, he went on to post a 10-6 record.

Fitch to Coach NBA Rockets

HOUSTON (AP) — Bill Fitch, who last week resigned as coach of the Boston Celtics, signed a multiyear contract late Wednesday to coach the National Basketball Association Houston Rockets.

Fitch, who led Boston to a 242-86 record and one league championship during a four-year span, will try to rebuild the Rockets, who last season had a league-worst 14-68 record. Fitch's coaching record in 13 NBA seasons is 546-520.

Transition

BASEBALL
SAN DIEGO — Called in Kevin McCarthy, outfielder, from Los Angeles of the Pacific Coast League.
SAN FRANCISCO — Called in Brian Kingman, pitcher, from Phoenix of the Pacific Coast League.
OAKLAND — Called in Mark Calvey, pitcher, from Phoenix.

BASKETBALL
NEW YORK — Called in Kevin McHale, forward, from the Boston Celtics.
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FOOTBALL
ALBANY — Called in Kevin McHale, forward, from the Boston Celtics.
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Baseball Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.
Atlanta	82	60	.573
Boston	78	66	.541
Chicago	72	72	.500
Cincinnati	68	76	.472
Cleveland	64	80	.444
Los Angeles	60	84	.413
Montreal	56	88	.388
New York	52	92	.361
Pittsburgh	48	96	.333
San Diego	44	100	.306
St. Louis	40	104	.278
San Francisco	36	108	.250
Philadelphia	32	112	.222
Washington	28	116	.194

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.
Baltimore	76	64	.541
Boston	72	68	.512
Chicago	68	72	.486
Cleveland	64	76	.456
Los Angeles	60	80	.430
Minnesota	56	84	.400
New York	52	88	.370
Seattle	48	92	.344
Texas	44	96	.314
Toronto	40	100	.286
Washington	36	104	.258
White Sox	32	108	.230
California	28	112	.200

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Chicago	64	76	.456	
New York	60	80	.430	
Los Angeles	56	84	.400	
San Francisco				
San Diego				
Seattle	66	100	.619	— 2 8
Los Angeles	62	98	.632	— 3 10 8
San Francisco				
San Diego				
Los Angeles	33	14	.702	—
Atlanta	21	17	.556	2 1/2
San Francisco	27	21	.563	6 1/2
San Diego	21	26	.447	12

OBSERVER

The Joys of Hating

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Not so long ago decent people could hate as happily as everyone else. This is no longer the case. Nowadays, the pleasures of hate are confined to the inferior classes: bigots, brutes, monomaniacs, rabble.

Is this fair? Even the most civilized person needs to hate a bit now and then without being made to feel like a disgrace to Western culture. In the 1930s, some of the best people openly and enthusiastically enjoyed hating Franklin D. Roosevelt. In the 1950s, some of the country's finest minds were proud to hate Senator Joseph R. McCarthy.

Nowadays, at least among Americans, the better people just do not do it anymore. This may reflect the triumph of liberal philosophy, which, with its irreligious psychological underpinnings, denies the existence of devils. Hating debases the hater, it says, and only the unworthy do it.

Ironically, a prime beneficiary of the liberal creed is that archconservative, Ronald Reagan. Though he has done more to outrage an entire economic class than any president since Franklin Roosevelt, the hate-Roosevelt enthusiasm of the 1930s has not been matched by an uproar of malcontents proud to call themselves "Reagan haters."

Almost no one hates Reagan. Instead, his opponents are constantly understanding him and — though it must infuriate his followers — forgiving him as an amiable bumbler who just doesn't know the harm he does.

The result is to give his opposition a limp, vigorless quality, which should assure him an easy time of it if he chooses to run again.

Curiously, Reagan himself seems equally incapable of outrage when denouncing satanic Moscow. If he really hated the Red Satans as passionately as his prose suggests, why, you wonder, why does he let our banks bail them out in Poland and our farmers bail them out in the grain market?

And so, when we contemplate Republicans against Democrats, it is not a battle for the soul of the country that we envision, but a

quarrel between a clump of spaghetti and a bag of dead mice.

Possibly the nation's capacity for ill-thought hate has atrophied from disuse. For devious purposes of state, the government and media occasionally designate certain men and suggest it would be nice if we hated them.

Fidel Castro is such a man, as is Moammar Qadhafi of Libya, and Yasser Arafat of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Not one has set the nation ablaze with hate. North Americans care too little about Latin America to spend much energy hating Castro. And how can you make his hate glands swell about a dictator from a pipsqueak country like Libya?

As for Arafat, every time you start to think "This time I can really hate Arafat," you find yourself studying his jaw and wondering, "Wonder why the poor guy can't get a decent shave," and end up with a guilty urge to send him a pack of razor blades.

The last men Americans were able to hate with any zest were Richard Nixon and Lyndon Johnson, and perhaps a few still do, but not many.

If hate has become socially unacceptable, the need to hate is nonetheless as strong as ever. This may explain why Adolf Hitler, though dead nearly 40 years, remains such a commercially profitable subject for mass-market books, movies and television aimed at a generation with little interest in his civilized contemporaries.

It is Hitler — not Roosevelt, Churchill or de Gaulle — who draws at the box office. The epitome of evil, Hitler is the one creature all respectable people can hate without qualms of conscience. If you are saving the masses, Hitler means his money and the prospect of that juicy profit makes wise men abandon sense and taste.

The Hitler diary hoax, which saw worldly, cynical editors easily gulled by the crudest forgery, illustrates the point. There are bitter ironies here for those who fought so hard to destroy him. While his betters make a new generation yawn, Hitler, as a rare and invaluable hate object, threatens to become the enduring symbol of the century.

New York Times Service

Sexologists Struggle for Respect

By Philip M. Boffey

WASHINGTON — Sexologists are struggling to enhance the scientific credibility and public acceptance of their research at a time when sexual studies and sex education in the United States are under increasing attack.

This became clear last week when more than 1,000 sexologists convened here for the sixth World Congress of Sexology, billed as the largest gathering of sexologists ever held.

Speakers and panel chairmen repeatedly lamented that their field is suffering from a conservative political backlash that often portrays sex research and education as little more than pornography and sex therapy as almost illicit. The organizers tried to get official welcoming messages from the White House and the mayor's office, ordinarily a routine courtesy, but neither would oblige.

"They said it was inappropriate," complained William A. Grant, president of the organizing committee. "This is not porn city. Some of the talks are even boring."

But at the conference itself, it was not always easy to separate the science from more questionable fare. While some sessions heard sober papers from such recognized scholars as W. D. Pomeroy, an associate of the late Alfred C. Kinsey, William H. Masters and Virginia Johnson, pioneers of the physiology of sex; Mary Calderone, a much-honored expert on family planning and sex education; Helen Singer Kaplan, a psychiatrist and psychologist who treats sexual disorders; and John Money, an expert on gender identity from Johns Hopkins University, other sessions were devoted to X-rated films. A bevy of pornographic movie stars showed up one night to promote their industry.

In the exhibit hall, textbooks could be ordered alongside video cassettes of "adult" movies, and the Journal of Sex Research, a leading scholarly journal in the field, was being promoted next to a booth distributing "sweaty" magazines seeking partners for a variety of explicit purposes. "It's a frustrating experience," said Erwin J. Haeberle, chairman of the scientific committee for the conference, who complains that sexologists are often forced to accept money from "disreputable sources" because the government and private foundations are reluctant to finance much sexology research and most academic institutions shy away from the field.

The conference dealt with an array of topics that seemed only loosely related, ranging from theories of orgasm to prostitution in Peking from 1912 to 1950. The participants included a wide range of doctors, psychologists, psychiatrists, biologists, physiologists, humanists, sociologists, anthropologists, and other experts, educators, authors, social workers, marriage counselors, nurses and philoso-

phers, and almost anyone who studies or deals with sexuality on a professional basis.

Haeberle, who is director of historical research at the Institute for Advanced Study of Human Sexuality, a small degree-granting school in San Francisco, acknowledged that sex research presents "a confusing picture" because it embraces "a wide variety of people and methodologies" pursuing a wide variety of subjects. "It is not a science with one definite object and one method of studying it."

"The field is in total confusion," he added. "It's like the state criminology was in 80 years ago, when it was just getting started. But I would still call sexology a science, an

Fight to establish sexology as a science meets wide hostility, as sex education, research and therapy come under increasing attack

interdisciplinary effort where the natural sciences and the humanities have to work together. And I'm a great believer that sexology, in spite of all the obstacles, will clarify itself and crystallize as a legitimate science."

Sexology was defined by Haeberle, in an opening address, as "the theoretical study of sex" as "objective and systematic observations of love and reproduction." He distinguished it from "erotology," the practical study of love as embodied, for example, in the Hindu love manuals or Alex Comfort's "Joy of Sex."

The field of sexology took form in Germany 75 years ago with publication of the first sexology journal in 1908, followed by the founding of the first society for sexology in 1913, Haeberle said. But the Nazis drove its pioneers, mostly German and Austrian Jews, into exile, burned their books, and disbanded their societies.

After the war, American scholars took the lead and have tried increasingly to bring scientific rigor to the field. "As we look back over the years," said Shirley Zuckerman, a New York City sex counselor and therapist, in a featured address, "what has emerged most dramatically in the area of sexuality has been the scientific dimension."

The pioneer was the late Alfred C. Kinsey, who performed interview surveys of sexual behavior in American males and females in the late 1940s and early 1950s, thus breaking the barriers against empirical sexual research in this country.

The next great trailblazers, according to Zuckerman, were William Masters and Virginia Johnson, who studied the physiology of human sexual response under laboratory conditions and devised new behavioral treat-

ments for sexual problems; their latest treatment results were announced here last week.

On the eve of the conference, Bernie Zilbergeld, a California psychologist, charged that claims of success in treatment by Masters and Johnson techniques were inflated because their criteria for success were set too low. But other leading therapists here said the treatment techniques seem to work in a variety of clinical settings and that the physiological work remains a landmark.

New technologies are reshaping the field of sexology, pushing it from a largely psychological perspective toward more emphasis on physiology. Monitoring devices attached to the penis at night have become an important diagnostic tool in determining whether male erectile difficulties are organic or psychological. Devices that measure lubrication and blood flow in the vagina are important research tools for determining whether women are sexually aroused by various stimuli even when unaware of the arousal.

Ultrasonographic pictures of fetuses in the womb have produced dramatic new evidence of the beginnings of sexual arousal. Dr. Calderone said he had received three sonograms — pictures made inside the body by high-frequency sound waves — of fetal erections, indicating to her that sexual response is "a birthright" that functions during the entire life span.

Pharmacology is also exerting an impact on sexology. Dr. Money has already used a drug to turn desire off in sex offenders, and Dr. Kaplan predicts that a drug to do the opposite, a highly effective chemical aphrodisiac, will come along any year now. Technical improvements are even entering the marketplace for sexual aids, long dominated by sleazy adult stores. The National Sex Forum and the Institute for Advanced Study of Human Sexuality have helped design and test on consumers a variety of sexual aids.

Sexology has made some advances toward academic respectability. Several scholarly journals and organizations have been founded since the mid-1960s. And several universities, including New York University, the University of Pennsylvania, four institutions in Europe and another in Canada, conduct educational programs in sexology or human sexuality. "This is not a fly-by-night operation showing pornographic movies to the students," said Bernard Goldstein, a professor of biology who headed the program at San Francisco State. "High quality programs are available at the university level."

But no major American university awards a doctorate in sexology, says Haeberle. The only doctoral awards in the United States are granted by the Institute for Advanced Study in San Francisco, which has been refused accreditation by the Western Association of Colleges but has just received accreditation by the less prestigious National Association of Private, Nontraditional Schools and Colleges.



Sean Lennon, the son of the late John Lennon, holds out a fishing net hoping to catch a foul ball as he and his mother, Yoko Ono (left), watch the New York Yankees play the California Angels at Yankee Stadium in New York.

PEOPLE

30-Year Plain Reign

Queen Elizabeth II of Britain took a day off Thursday, preferring to spend the anniversary of her coronation without the glittering pomp and ceremony that surrounded her in Westminster Abbey 30 years ago. "It was raining 30 years ago today when the queen was crowned," said a Daily Express editor. "But nothing could dampen the enthusiasm of the people. And nothing has dampened that enthusiasm since."

Here's to the next 30. Virtually the only criticism directed at the queen is over her wardrobe, which the fashionable and unfashionable alike agree is a bit dowdy. "It's her eternal credit that she hasn't taken a blind bit of notice," the Daily Mirror newspaper said. "She has simply gone on being herself."

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